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Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

[515]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 49 to 58, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following papers: Quarterly Return of Excesses on Sub-Heads met by savings under heads of expenditure. Also report of proceedings of Finance Committee, No. 149, which was adopted.

THE KING'S APPEAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Before we proceed to the Orders of the Day I should like to say a few words concerning the appeal which our Most Gracious Sovereign has recently issued to all his liege subjects in the Empire to join in the tremendous struggle in which that Empire is engaged.

Now, it is probable that but few in this Colony, comparatively few, will be able, for one reason or another, to respond to that appeal by going to the front. But there is no reason why those in the Colony who have not yet joined the Volunteers, the Reserve, or the Special Police Reserve should not respond to the appeal by joining one or other of these three forces.

I would remind those to whom I refer to remember that the stronger the Colonial armed forces of the Colony are, the more men can my gallant friend on my right, the General Officer Commanding, spare from the regular garrison to proceed to the front, and the more men can I spare from the Hongkong Police and other Departments of the public service.

I have once more to remind all His Majesty's liege subjects in the Colony that they are able here indirectly by their assistance to support their brothers-in-arms at the Front and in all the other parts of the globe. I had thought that there were but few who had not already joined the three Colonial armed forces which I have mentioned, but I regret to say that on making an investigation I find that in this little community there are still between 100 and 150 men who are as physically able to lend their services to one or other of these three forces as are the men who have been rendering yeoman service within the ranks of these services in the past twelve months, and for many years in some cases before the outbreak of war.

I see no reason whatever why the majority of the number I have referred to should not come forward and assist in the way I have indicated, if for no other reason than that they should remember that the stronger those Colonial armed forces are the less seldom comes round the duty which weighs heavily on men who have their ordinary avocations to follow in the day-time and very often far into the night.

I feel certain that now His Most Gracious Majesty's wishes have become public knowledge that in a short time I will be able to assure the Secretary of State for the Colonies that there is not a British subject in Hongkong who is not tendered his services either to assist the General Officer Commanding in the defence of the Colony or to assist in the preservation of order within its borders.

FULL COURT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, and to make further provision for the constitution of the Full Court."

The Objects and Reasons state that one object of this Bill is to enable a Full Court of two judges to dispose of all incidental matters relating to applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, including such matters as the adjournment of an application. This is necessary on account of the fact that one of the judges who constitute the Full Court of three judges does not reside in the Colony.

The other object of the Bill is to provide that the Full Court may in any case consist of only two judges if in the opinion of the judge whose judgment or order is being appealed from it is unnecessary. This provision could be utilized in order to prevent the congestion of work which might occur during a long session of a Full Court of three judges.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914."

The Objects and Reasons state that the main object of this Bill is to introduce the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 79. It also makes certain other minor amendments in the law.

Clauses 2 and 3 are intended to improve the provisions for restraining the registration of companies formed for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the undertakings of firms or companies, which, though not entirely of enemy character, yet contain such an amount of enemy character, or such a connection with the enemy as to render them liable to suspicion.

The effect of the amendments will be to make the law on this point the same as the law in the United Kingdom.

Clause 4 is taken from the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 12, and provides an additional ground for the appointment of a controller under section 4 of the Principal Ordinance.

Clauses 5 to 7 are taken from the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915.

Clause 5 includes in the list of moneys which must be paid to the custodian (a) the interest on securities issued by any government or corporation and (b) any amount payable on the payment off of any security issued by a company. It also throws on the person through whom any interest on such securities would be paid in the Colony the duty of making the payment to the custodian. A sub-clause gives the Governor power to exempt any liquidator or any other person from the operation of this clause.

Clause 6 adds to the forms of property held in behalf of an enemy which must be notified to the custodian (a) balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank and (b) debts to the amount of \$500 or upwards which would have been due to enemies. It also requires the custodian to keep a register of all property returns which will be open to inspection by persons interested. The Governor is given power to exempt from this section also.

Clause 7 requires companies which are liable to inspection on account of their partial enemy character or their former connection with an enemy, to give notice to the custodian before commencing any legal proceedings.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1899, and for purposes connected therewith."

The Objects and Reasons state that Clauses 2 and 3 of this Bill are to enable a magistrate to proceed ex parte upon the failure of the defendant to appear in answer to his summons. The effect of these clauses will be to assimilate the law on this point to that in force in England.

Clause 4 is inserted in order to make it clear that the above two clauses will apply to all summonses issued after the commencement of the Ordinance whether the offence was committed before or after that date.

Clause 5 proposes to raise the maximum fine to \$250 in the case of indictable offences tried summarily. This is in order to assimilate the maximum fine in this class of case to the maximum fine adopted in clause 6 in accordance with the law in force in England.

Clause 6 is intended to give a magistrate power in all cases to impose a fine instead of imprisonment. It is taken from the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879. The magistrates in Hongkong already have power to fine in most cases, but a few cases exist in which they have not. Examples are the offence of unlawful pawing and the offences punishable under the Vagrancy Act, 1824.

Clause 7 is intended to assign to Ordinance No. 28 of 1913 a different short title from that of Ordinance No. 3 of 1913.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding nine million eight hundred and two hundred and ninety dollars to the Public Service of the year 1916."

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—Your Excellency, I have been asked by the Unofficial Members to make the first reply on their behalf to the speech your Excellency made a fortnight ago when laying the Estimates for next year before us. I very much regret the unavoidable absence of two of my unofficial colleagues, but perhaps it would be just as well if I added that all the unofficial members met in my office last week, when we considered your Excellency's speech and the Budget, and what I am about to say is done with the unanimous approval of my unofficial colleagues. Generally speaking, the Budget, considering the abnormal conditions under which we are existing, must be considered as a satisfactory one, particularly in view of the very heavy public works in which we are engaged, many of which cannot be suspended, and the difficulty in making the Budget meet. We are glad your Excellency has been able to put before us a Budget which does not call for increased taxation, although probably that may have to follow before very long.

On behalf of the unofficial members, and I am sure I am speaking on behalf of the whole community, we realize the very great stress that has fallen on our Empire, and in every possible way we are prepared to support your Excellency in any scheme you may bring forward with a view to our taking a full share of the burdens thrust upon us. We entirely agree with your Excellency that this is a time when rigid economy should be practiced, and we regret very much that it has been found necessary to temporarily suspend necessary public works, but we realize that, whatever the cost is, certain works such as the Yau-matui Refuge, the Tai-Tam-Tuk water scheme, and one or two other such works must be proceeded

with, and the money must be found, either by short loans or other means found most convenient.

OBJECTION TO THE HARBOUR MOORINGS SCHEME.

There is another point, of course, in the public works expenditure extraordinary which should also be pressed forward—I do not think your Excellency specially referred to it. That is, the erection of quarters for the Government staff. That is practically a remunerative investment, and should be proceeded with. Your Excellency spoke of "ruthless economy." That is rather a harsh term, but, still, we think that you have not applied it so far as you might. I refer to two items in the Budget that we should have liked to see eliminated—\$140,000 for the part purchase of private moorings, and, as a corollary, the annual expenditure of \$10,000 for the upkeep of those moorings. As your Excellency will remember, last year, when speaking on behalf of my colleagues, we strongly opposed this scheme for the purchase of private moorings by the Government. We thought it unnecessary, and we think so even now, now in view of the conditions now prevailing, and I therefore propose, as I have already notified the Colonial Secretary, to move an amendment that these two items should be deleted from the Estimates next year. It is not necessary for me to go over old ground. I set out fully last year my reasons for opposing this scheme. We are of opinion as practical business men that the taking over of these moorings by the Government is unnecessary, and will involve not only very considerable capital expenditure on behalf of the Colony, but also a very great additional charge on shipping, particularly at a time when charges on shipping should be reduced. We have a regular staff of men, boats, tugs, and so forth, part of which are engaged in looking after our moorings. We cannot reduce our expenditure in this direction, although the moorings cease to be our private property, and we shall have to pay, as I said last year, what we consider a very heavy tax for the use of these moorings, and also have to introduce a system of what is practically compulsory piloting. That we all consider unnecessary. I never engage a pilot to take my ships to a mooring in the Harbour, but when a ship arrives and any uncertainty arises I should have to send for a pilot. This means extra charges which in the aggregate amount to a large sum at the end of the year. Therefore, unofficial members oppose this expenditure, even stronger this year than they did last, and, as I say, I shall move an amendment against that.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

With regard to war expenditure, I cannot quote your Excellency's words, and say "we gladly accept it," but we are prepared to go on paying our share of that expenditure, which is entailed upon this Colony as part of the great Empire of which we are proud to be citizens. The struggle in which we are engaged we realize is practically one of life and death, and it has got to be prosecuted absolutely to a finish, and that finish can only be a permanent and satisfactory peace. To that end, and that end alone, the whole of the energies of the Empire, and consequently this little section of the Empire, will be devoted, and whatever aid or assistance your Excellency may call upon us to render, we will gladly support your Excellency in every way possible, and I will now take this opportunity of saying—and I am practically certain that my colleagues will thoroughly endorse what I say—that we entirely agree with all the remarks made with regard to His Majesty's appeal to the country. I regret to learn that there are as many as 100 men of working age in the Colony who might be in the Volunteers, Police, or any of these volunteer services, who are not yet there. I hope before many days are over that this disgrace will be removed.

POLICE LEAVE.

With regard to the Police, your Excellency made some remarks with reference to men who take increased advantages of the opportunities the generosity of the Government gives them, by increased allowances and pay, to return home at more frequent intervals. That, of course, is entirely carrying out what the unofficial members spoke of last year, but I should like to see it go still further. We trust that in time the Government will be able to see their way to make it compulsory on these men who have these bonuses that they should be compelled to leave this Colony for a certain number of weeks at a certain given time, and that anyone who does not leave the Colony, that is, that it would be much better for the men's health, and would result in benefit to the service in which they are engaged: a man should leave the Colony, if only for a few weeks, every year, and I trust that will be made compulsory.

THE HOSPITAL NURSING STAFF.

Coming now to the Medical Department, the only point to which I will refer—because I think one of my friends is going to speak on the subject later—is the question of the reduction of the nurses. Your Excellency pointed out that the nurses were reduced by two, and that the staff increased by six probationer dressers. So far as probationer dressers are concerned, no doubt they are of valuable assistance to the service, but in discussing the Estimates for 1914, in November, of 1913, I had a good deal to say on the subject, and unofficial members expressed their views rather strongly. At that time the staff was as follows:—1 Matron, 8 Sisters, 2 Sisters for private nursing, and 6 probationers. At the present moment the staff is—1 Matron, 7 Sisters, 2 private nurses, 1 Nurse, 1 probationer, and 6 probationer dressers. It is not necessary for me to repeat all the arguments brought forward at the time, but I will read a section of what I said on that occasion, because it has a very direct bearing on the subject. I said:—"In view of the number of hospitals now in existence in the Colony, the number of nurses at present engaged by the local Government seems to be altogether inadequate. The result of working short-handed is that the nurses are often subjected to an undue strain owing to long hours, having to attend to

too large a number of patients at one time and with entirely too little opportunity for the rest and recreation which is so necessary to women engaged in so arduous and important a profession, while we understand it is not infrequently the case that a nurse engaged in maternity cases has at the same time to attend to other patients. The matter has recently been much discussed in private circles, and the unofficial members are aware that considerable feeling is felt in certain quarters that whatever may be happening in other departments of the Government service, here at all events there is reason to believe we are very short-handed. Now, since then the staff has been still further reduced by two nurses. Probationer dressers, although they are very useful, cannot possibly take the places of nurses. These nurses have got to be in charge of a certain number of wards and patients, and that pure nursing work which was considered two years ago to be too onerous is still more so now. Therefore, the unofficial members can only view with the greatest possible regret this reduction in the staff. In such a climate as this, good nursing is of the utmost importance, and surely it is one of the last—if not the very last—sections of the Government staff in which economy should be exercised. Good nursing, of course, cannot be obtained unless nurses have ample leisure during working days and a reasonable time for leave. Then there is another point. Although the figures put before us for next year show two private nurses, as a matter of fact I am assured that for some considerable time past only one nurse has been available for private nursing. Two members of the unofficial body told me that of their own knowledge, and I also heard it outside. The greatest possible difficulty has been experienced during the last few months in getting the advantage even of one private nurse, owing to the demand made in the Government Civil Hospital. Now that, Sir, we maintain, is an absolute breach of faith on the part of the Government. Whatever economy ought to be exercised, there ought to be no economy in the two nurses to be permanently available and the chief call on their time must be for outside nursing. I think it has some connection with The Queen Victoria Jubilee Fund, when there was a fund raised to start a Nursing Home under the auspices of Mrs. Chamberlain, and some nurses were imported here and the experiment was made. It was not an altogether satisfactory one, and after some time it was decided that it would be for the greater good of the Colony to hand the Fund over to the Government to be administered by them in the interests of the public, and the two nurses should always be available for public service. A sum of \$10,000 or \$20,000—the balance of the Fund—was handed over to the Government to that end. I trust that this matter—it is the second time I have had to bring it up—will receive the very serious consideration of your Excellency."

SUPERVISION OF VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

With regard to Education, there is a small increase of which we entirely approve. We know that of late years greater care has been bestowed upon the control of the numerous Schools—Chinese and others—in the Colony, and we entirely support the policy of the Government in carrying out that reform. Still, I regret to say that I have been informed by people who ought to know of what they are talking, that the supervision of the vernacular schools is not what it ought to be, and that is a matter which might have further consideration. After all, the amount spent on our Education is only 3 per cent. of the total income—not an excessive amount—and any other calls your Excellency wishes to make upon the Colony to encourage the education, supervision and training of the Chinese children of the Colony will be gladly supported by the unofficial members—the more so as during the last twelve months we have seen and heard how much harm has been done in China by the strenuous German propaganda carried on there. The only way to counteract that is to encourage the education of the Chinese children in this Colony, in such a way that they will be taught, by unbiased masters, the difference between right and wrong.

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Another point which I wish to refer to is the railway. At the present, the net revenue of this railway is merely rather less than 1 per cent. on the invested capital. That is not taking any notice at all of the interest we have to pay on the \$1,100,000 borrowed, primarily a loan to the Viceroy of Wuchang, to be invested in the railway. We make barely one per cent. on our railway and in addition to that have to pay interest on this enormous sum. Now, so far as we know, from the very first, when the railway was started, the Government has been endeavouring to have the railway linked up with the Kowloon-Canton line. We know that the Government here are working to that end to the best of their ability, and we think that further time should not be lost. Most strenuous representations should be made in the proper quarters by the Government that these railways must be linked up. The linking up of the Kowloon-Canton line with the main lines of China would be far more advantageous to the Chinese than to ourselves. They ought to understand that. We understand that the opposition to that railway is largely due to the opposition of a few narrow-minded or mistaken officials in Canton, who are too short-sighted to see what the result of their obstructive policy amounts to.

THE GERMAN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

With regard to charitable services in the Colony, unofficial members have discussed this question at some length. They are strongly of opinion that under existing conditions the Hongkong Government should take over entirely these three German charities, for which, I think, a sum of \$15,000 has been asked, and that they should become Hongkong charities. The names of these charities should be changed as soon as possible the staff should also be changed, and they should become once and for all Hongkong Government charities. It would be cruel

and wicked to close these institutions entirely, and to throw these helpless little children upon the world. These charities have been started in the Colony and have got to see that they are continued to the end. I think your Excellency laid down a rule by which you proposed to continue them, at all events for the present, but not to admit any more children, and so forth. With that we entirely agree. The unofficial members agree also that once hostilities are terminated we should not any longer have German charity existing in this Colony, even if it is forthcoming, any more than we should allow Germans themselves to come into this Colony. We believe we are voicing the feeling of by far the greater portion of the British residents in this Colony in saying this.

WAR SERVICES ACKNOWLEDGED.

In making your remarks, your Excellency referred to the valuable services rendered by the Special Police Reserve and I think also, one Government official, Mr. Jaffe, for public services rendered. We entirely endorse what you have said, and go further. We think that there are other people whose names should be recorded in this debate as people to whom this Colony owes thanks for voluntary services rendered during the hard times that have fallen upon us during the last 15 months. Referring more particularly to the Censorship Department, Mr. Dealy, and afterwards Mr. Irving, of the Government service, and finally Mr. Acheson—particularly Mr. Acheson, who has given up his private time and practice to public work in regard to the very important work of censorship of telegrams—should be mentioned. There are others who have done good work, particularly in connection with the censorship of letters, whom it would perhaps be invidious to mention. Especially would I mention Mr. Charles Lafrentz, who has given a great deal of time to this work though in control of a big business single-handed, and has devoted himself wholeheartedly to his particular section of work.

THE FORM OF THE BALANCE SHEET.

With regard to the balance sheet, I referred to that very fully in the debate of 1911, but nothing resulted from that debate, except a stereotyped reply from my friend on my left (the Colonial Treasurer). It has again been considered by unofficial members, and we wish to put it on record that the ratepayers of Hongkong ought to have a proper balance-sheet put before them. The present document put before us shows an entirely fictitious credit balance. According to this document there is a credit balance of \$2,900,000, on which we propose to draw this year. As a matter of fact there is no credit at all. No notice is taken in this total of liabilities of the permanent loan of the Colony, which represents a large sum of money—about a million and a half sterling. Unofficial members have asked me to refer to this again, and to express their dissatisfaction with the answer which was given to us some years ago. Surprise was expressed then that after so many years, the question should have been raised, and that, in any case, the balance-sheet as put before us is based on some ancient order issued by the Secretary of State. That is not sufficient for us. We consider as business people that a business community should have placed before them a business-like balance-sheet, and we ask that our views should be put before the Secretary of State to see if we can get that obsolete order cancelled. With these remarks, Sir, I now beg to move my amendment, which is:—That the item in the Budget, namely, \$140,000 for the part purchase of private moorings in the Harbour, and of \$10,000 on page 31, for playing moorings, be deleted from the Estimates.

MR. SHELLIM AND THE NURSING STAFF.

Hon. Mr. SHELLIM—Sir, under the head "Medical Department," Your Excellency has informed us that six probationer dressers are to replace two nurses at the Government Civil Hospital. We hope this is merely a temporary measure due to the war, because we are of opinion that the number of nursing Sisters should not be reduced. I believe that the class of probationer nurse engaged locally has not the aptitude for the work required of them, and that a scheme which might be suitable to other Colonies is not so here. One more point I would like to mention. Some years ago I believe that a substantial sum of money was handed over to the Government by the Nursing Home, or Nursing Institute, on the distinct understanding that two nursing Sisters would be provided from the Government Civil Hospital for outside work. I understand that only one Sister is now available, and I should like to be assured that further definite steps have been taken by the Government to carry out the understanding given to provide two nursing Sisters for the work outside the Hospital.

REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—In reply to the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce, I may say that I really have nothing to add to what was said last year in answer to hon. members. That answer hon. members have before them.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Then we shall continue to have the same old balance-sheet.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In regard to the remarks of the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of quarters for the Government servants, I am not quite clear as to what he referred to when he said that these quarters were remunerative. I think I can shortly state what the policy of the Government has been during the last three years. The Government have erected in Victoria 22 flats which are occupied free of rent by certain subordinate officers, and eight small houses in Kowloon which are also occupied by subordinate officers who have to live on that side of the water, and last year it was decided—and the proposal was approved by the Secretary of State—that quarters should be erected for other officers who draw a low salary, which could be rented by them at a rent which would yield on the capital cost expended on the building about 4 per cent. net. These quarters have not been built, and

it is not proposed to proceed with them next year, but there will be a number of quarters—about 11, I think—to be occupied free of rent which will be proceeded with next year, because it is felt that the subordinate officers who occupy them are still in a position of some hardship owing to the high rent they have to pay in Hongkong. Other officers are occupying in some cases their own houses and in other cases are occupying quarters which are fairly suitable, so there is not the same urgent necessity to put up quarters to be rented as there is to proceed with the quarters which are to be occupied free. There is nothing remunerative, as the hon. member remarked, in these quarters, except that we are assured that our officers, instead of occupying entirely unsuitable quarters for Europeans, are occupying quarters in healthy positions, well-built, and sanitary.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That is the remuneration.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The other quarters will, from the rent paid, give a small return on the capital expended when they can be erected.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Hon. Member who represents the Chamber of Commerce moved a resolution that the vote for the private moorings be deleted. Well, I am afraid that the Government cannot accept that resolution. The policy of resuming these private moorings is fully set out in the Council Paper 17 of 1914. The existing arrangements in the Harbour can be described as nothing less than unbusinesslike, and highly inconvenient to all steamers, or owners or agents who are not lessees of moorings. I am in a position to state that the shipping which visits this port, taken as a whole, views this scheme with a good deal of satisfaction. It is quite obvious, to quote the words of my despatch to the Secretary of State, that it is necessary that the moorings should be distributed "with due regard to the depth of water and to the requirements of trade, e.g., moorings for vessels engaged in the rice and coal trade will be placed in positions convenient for such trades. The moorings will be assigned through the local police or by signal to incoming vessels by the Harbour Department. It will thus be possible to make full use of all the moorings and to avoid having many lying idle as at present during the absence of vessels of firms which own them. I anticipate no difficulty whatever in berthing vessels to the satisfaction of all concerned and the new arrangement should prove of great advantage to the trade of the Port." We have already, in pursuance of this policy, taken over ten moorings and we have already been able to provide moorings for vessels in a trade which is ill-provided with anchorage.

I refer to vessels in the rice trade, and we cannot possibly satisfy that demand until we have control of all the moorings in the Harbour, and are able to distribute them in a reasonable and businesslike fashion. I hope we shall be able to complete the resumption of the remaining moorings in that class, which is C Class mentioned in my despatch. I think there are about 13 still to be resumed. When we have done that we hope next year to proceed with the resumption of the other heavier moorings, and we are convinced that the fears of certain shipping interests that this scheme will prove a failure will not be justified, but on the contrary, will prove a very great success. With regard to the charges that will be imposed, it is true that they will be heavier than the ridiculously small charges that the lessees of moorings now pay, but they will not be in excess of the rent which lessees of these moorings charge to those to whom they lend them. The hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce referred next to the abolition of bonus in lieu of leave in the Police Force, rendering the taking of annual leave compulsory. While that opens a very large question, the idea has a good deal to recommend it, but there is no doubt that it would involve very considerable additional expenditure, and you can well understand that any proposition which involves additional and permanent expenditure cannot be entertained at the present time. Two hon. members referred to the reduction of nursing Sisters at the Government Civil Hospital. Now I would like in the first place to point out that apparently there is a misapprehension. The Estimates provide for eight such Sisters, two being at the Maternity Hospital and two being private nurses. Now these four nurses are entirely outside the scheme of reduction. We do not propose to interfere with them at all. It is true that one nursing Sister, who was a private nursing Sister, has left the service during the last few months, but that has not deprived the public of the use of two private nurses. I have not got the figures here, but I am in a position to state that this year there has been less demand for private nurses than in any recent year, and I do not think that any application for a private nurse has been refused. If a private nurse had been applied for it would have been possible to supply one from the Government Civil Hospital—or, I might better say, it would have been possible, if a nurse had been applied for, to have supplied one. As a matter of fact, I do not think two private nurses have been applied for at one and the same time, at any rate not for several months. We expect a candidate from New Zealand—it is impossible to obtain a candidate from the Home Country at the present—and when she arrives she will be added to the private nursing staff. With regard to the supervision of vernacular schools, it is possible that additional supervision might be welcome. It is a sort of subject on which one might indefinitely multiply the amount of supervision and still not make it sufficient, but at any rate we are in a far better position than we were before the new Ordinance came into force, when there was practically hardly any supervision at all. However, I will speak to the Director of Education on the subject and see whether there is any real cause for complaint. The hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce then went on to urge the linking up of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Well, that is a subject which we have ourselves very much at heart. It is in the interests—as the hon. member pointed out—of both railways, and we hope to see the junction accomplished in a reasonable space of time. Our Chinese friends, as you know, move very slowly, and the two lines being under

different Administrations, an agreement is not easy of accomplishment. With regard to the German charities, which the hon. member says his colleagues would like to see taken over and run as Hongkong charities, that, I would remind you, again opens up a very large question with which I cannot possibly attempt to deal. The property is private property, and the wholesale taking over by the Government of the charities may involve questions of a delicate nature. There is also, of course, the question of expense to be considered, for with these institutions, as you know, the running cost is not a little. The hon. member finally brought to my notice the names of certain gentlemen in connection with the cable and postal censorship. They have rendered very good service, and I can assure the hon. member that the services of all, whether Government servants or private individuals, who have assisted the Government in this crisis, will not be forgotten. I have already made a note of their names, and many others besides. In connection with the railway, I think the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce made a slight slip in his calculation of the percentage which the earnings bore to the capital expenditure. \$15,000,000, which is roughly correct. The interest he quoted on the Wuchang loan of £1,100,000, was exclusive of that amount. As a matter of fact, it is an inclusive total.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—What I said was that the capital expenditure of the railway was \$15,000,000, and the net earnings last year were \$110,000, which gives less than 1 per cent. on the \$15,000,000 invested, and I did not take any notice of the interest paid on the £1,100,000, which has been invested.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It is all on a sum. The interest is on \$15,000,000 not on \$15,000,000 plus £1,100,000. As long as that is understood the matter is quite plain.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Reverting to the question of reduction of nurses, I find that I omitted to deal with the point of the reduction of the nursing staff in the Civil Hospital. I had the impression that members feared that we contemplated an inroad upon the maternity staff and the private nursing staff. It is quite true that we are reducing the nursing staff generally by two, and I would like to remind all hon. members of one fact which I think they have overlooked. The time of these highly-trained European nurses for a large part of the period is occupied by—I won't say nursing, because they do not do real nursing as we understand it as Home—the supervision of the nursing of a very large number of Chinese of quite the lower orders—call them Chinese of the coolie class. Now I have the greatest respect for the Chinese coolie—he is quite a good man—but in his own Tung Wah Hospital, and in the hospitals in Canton and elsewhere he is not indulged in the luxury of nurses trained in institutions like the London Hospital. These nurses get a very considerable salary, and cost the Government a good deal in passage and pension. To my mind it is absolutely unnecessary, and in that direction it is proposed to make an economy; that is to say, that while there will be quite sufficient supervision, a great deal of the work done in these purely native wards will be taken up by the Chinese dressing staff. In any other Colony of which I have had experience—in India for instance—if you ran a hospital on the lines of the Government Civil Hospital you would rapidly go into bankruptcy. I am quite sure the Chinese members of the Council will fully endorse the policy of the Government in making reasonable economy in the direction I have indicated. I may add that before this unfortunate war broke out I had in contemplation the opening of a hospital in Kowloon. I obtained estimates for building and the cost of running, and the medical department, of course, tacked on this very expensive system of European trained nurses, and sent in a bill which I could not possibly pass. The end can be attained, and I think will be attained, in due course of time, if we start this dressing system, which is quite efficient, and is of very much less cost. I will now put the amendment to the vote.

The Hon. Mr. HEWETT demanded a ballot on his motion, and the voting resulted as follows:—

For the amendment: Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. E. S. Shellim, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Hewett.

AGAINST: all the unofficial members.

The amendment was declared lost by 5 votes to 4.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Council resuming.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superiors in this Colony of the Society of the 'Daughters of Charity' of the Canossian Institute," by which the institution known as the Italian Convent is carried on."

In doing so he said—The objects and reasons of the Bill are set out very fully in the intention of the Bill. There has been considerable trouble in the past, and there will be considerable trouble in the future, in handling property which an Association of this sort necessarily have. They therefore ask for extra powers in dealing with this property in the same way that powers have been granted to other institutions. I beg to move the second reading.

Hon. Mr. SHELLIM seconded.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and the Hon. Mr. Hewett proposed that it be read a third time.

The Hon. Mr. SHELLIM seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine thousand six hundred dollars (\$9,600) in aid of the vote of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Married Quarters for Police.

The vote was agreed to.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$4,125) in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, B.—Volunteers, Other Charges, Volunteer Reserve, Uniform.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000) in aid of the vote of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Capital Account:—
(1.) Stations and Buildings \$40,000
(2.) Signalling 5,000

Total \$45,000

The vote was agreed to.

A WOMAN J.P.

Adelaide has been stirred by the sight of the first woman Justice of the Peace taking her seat on the bench, which is also a novelty in the judicial history of the Empire. But the United States is before us. New Jersey has seen a lady invited by the Recorder to sit in the seat of judgment, and, worse than that, or better than that, suggest a sentence for her drunken husband. She ventured to propose thirty days in gaol, and her idea was accepted. Concerning the subsequent conjugal happiness of the pair history is silent.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORP'S ORDERS BY LEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MUSKETRY, TRAINED MEN, PART 1.
1.—Musketry, Trained Men's Course, Part 1, will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—
Saturday, 30th October, 2.30 p.m.—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
Sunday, 31st October, 9.30 a.m.—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.
Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend. N.C.O.s of the Artillery Battery will assist him. Uniform (Drill Order) to be worn. Sergeant-Majors Mackie and McKirdy will attend at the Orderly Room not later than Saturday morning, 30th October, to obtain the names of the men who are to fire the Course. The Senior Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the Range is to check the ammunition both before and after firing.

PARADES.
2.—Parades for Friday, 29th inst.: Nil.
DETAIL.
3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: Next for duty: H.K.V.R. p. of W. CAMP, KOWLOON. Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
Note.—Attention is directed to the order that all men of a guard must wear the same kind of head dress, i.e., helmets or caps.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C. NOTICE.

NO. 1 SECTION ARTILLERY BATTERY. All members of No. 1 Section Artillery Battery are hereby notified to be present at the Annual General Meeting of the Co. to be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Tuesday, 2nd November, at 6.30 p.m., when the shooting prizes for the season 1914-1915 will be presented by the O.C. to the successful members and a new Committee appointed for the season 1915-1916.

BOXING. It has been suggested that a boxing match (five weights) should be arranged between the 4th K.S.L.I. and the H.K.V.C., including the Reserves. Members of the Corps and Reserves willing to take part are invited to send their names to the Orderly Room as soon as possible.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

TILE SHOOT, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31st. The "Tams," etc., will leave Blake Pier on board the "Stanley" and "Victoria" at 8.45 a.m. for Stonecutters. By courtesy of the Green Island Cement Co., a launch will also leave the old Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at the same hour.

PARADES. (CENTRAL POLICE STATION 5.30 P.M.)

Friday, October 29th.—The Route March ordered for this date is cancelled. No. 1 Company recruits.

Monday, November 1st.—Whole of No. 3 Co. and recruits.

Tuesday, November 2nd.—Whole of No. 1 Company and recruits.

Wednesday, November 3rd.—Whole of No. 2 Company.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1915-1916.

Particulars of this Course, printed in book form with diagrams of targets, will shortly be issued.

All Inspectors and Sergeants of the Police Reserve will fire Part 1 of this Course at Stonecutters Range on Sunday morning, November 7th, and are warned to keep this date free.

PATROLS.

(1)—CENTRAL. October 28th to November 3rd.—No. 3 Co. November 4th and 5th.—No. 1 Company.

(2)—PARKVIEW. Saturday, October 30th. 3.30 p.m.—O. Arculli and A. Santra. 8.30 p.m.—S. Juman and S. A. B. Ruz. Sergeant Suffield visits.

Sunday, October 31st:— 6.30 p.m.—S. Moosleem and E. Arculli. 8.50 p.m.—U. Omer and B. Nazarin. Sergeant Razack visits.

(3)—WATER POLICE. Until October 31st, as ordered.

November 1st to 4th, and 1st shift on November 5th, No. 1 Company.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS.

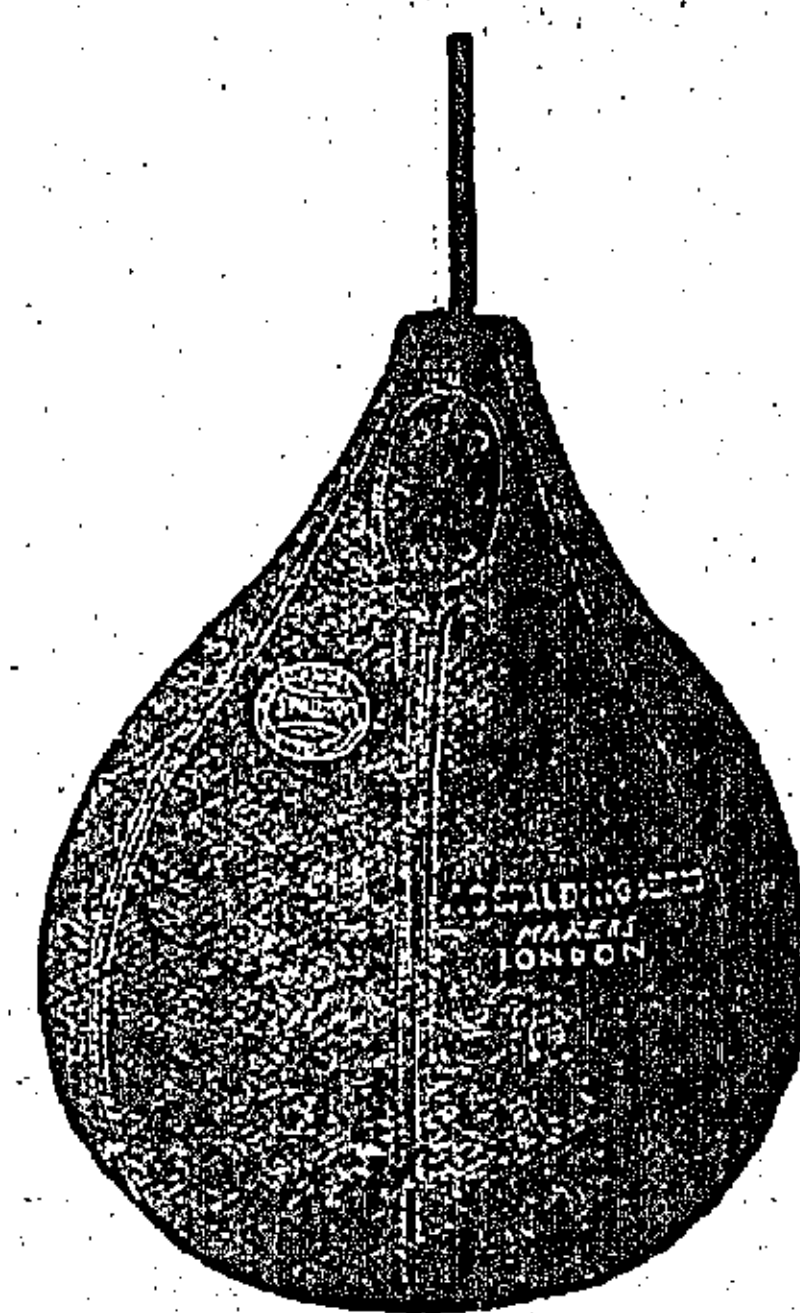
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE END STRIKING BAGS. KNUCKLE MITTS. GLOVES. STRIKING BAG. SWIVELS, ETC.

SPALDING'S "CHAMPIONSHIP" AND "INTERNATIONAL" BOXING GLOVES AS USED BY ALL WELL-KNOWN CHAMPIONS.



CRICKET BATS BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

FROM \$4.

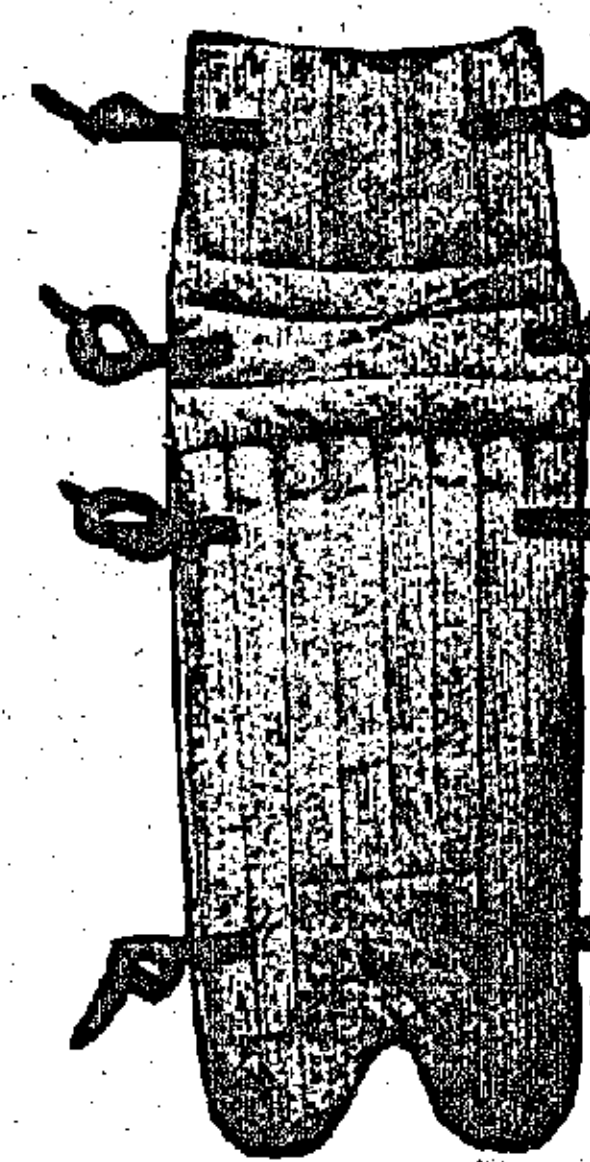
PER PAIR.

BEST WHITE

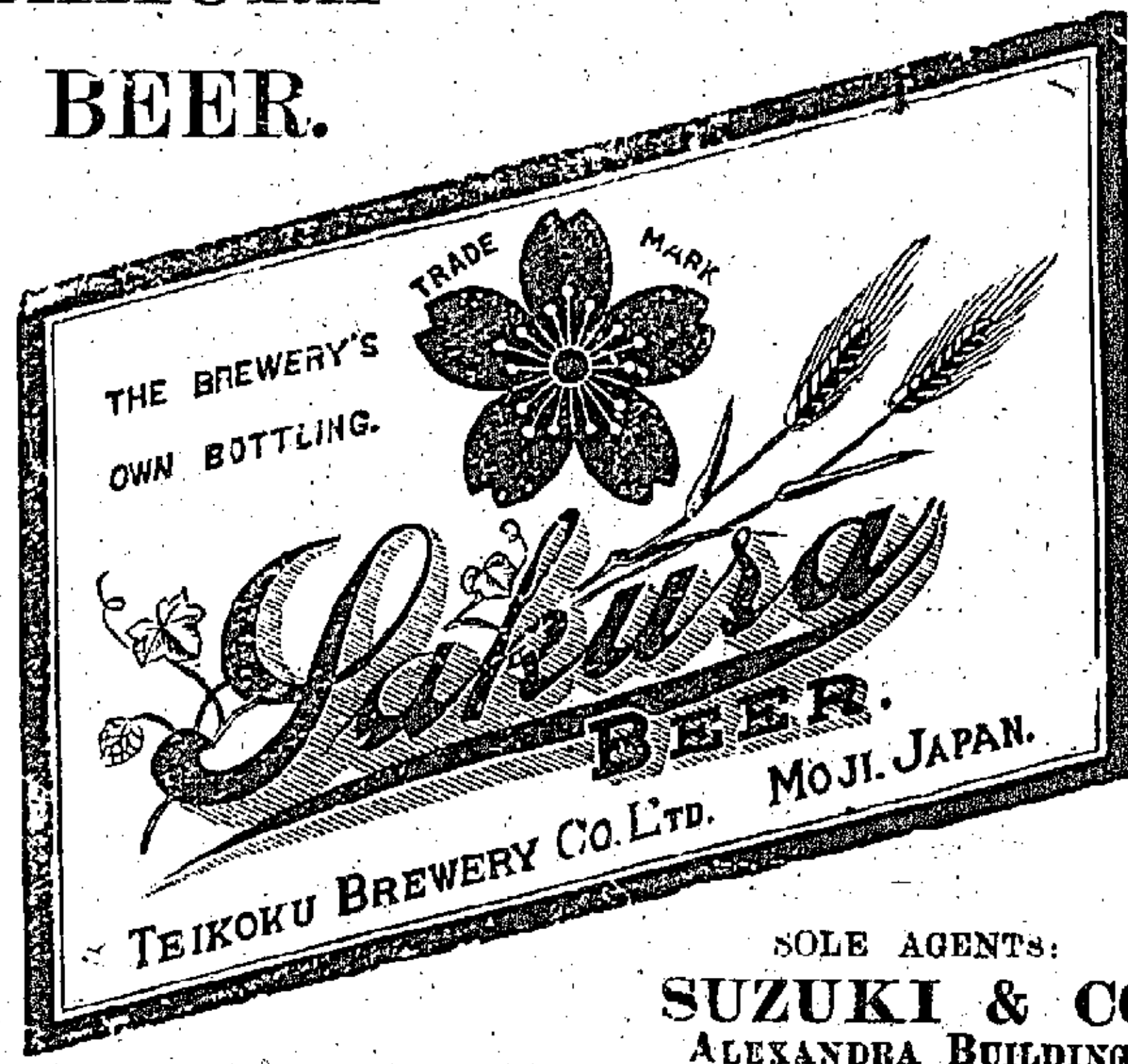
BUCKSKIN

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.



SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO., ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, W. G. WORCESTER, is removing his Office from No. 16 to No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, and that he will in future carry on his business of a SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER under the style of W. G. WORCESTER & CO.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that Mr. P. M. N. DA SILVA is authorized to Sign, per Pro., the name of W. G. WORCESTER & Co., as from November 1st.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1915.

W. G. WORCESTER.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of LIQUORS and REFRESHMENTS at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains.

It is hereby notified that Sealed Tenders which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until Noon of THURSDAY, November 11th.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section.
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY to Serrano and Assist in Shop. Married Lady or Widow not objected to.

Apply—
WISMAN, LTD.,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1115]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

OCTOBER 30TH.

FIVE CENTS A SHY
DON'T BE SHY.
THE RINGS ARE LARGE
YOU CAN'T MISS
SOMETHING.

IT DEPENDS ON YOU.
COME AND TRY YOUR EYE
AT

THE HOOP-LA STALL.
MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.

SHY! SHY! SHY!
AND IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED,
TRY! TRY! TRY!

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1120]

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

ARSENAL STREET.

A CONCERT

(Arranged by H.E. THE GOVERNOR)

Will be given

ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1915.

Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

THE following will take part—

H.E. SIR F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN.

LIEUT. AND MRS. SMYTHE.

MR. MURIEL, MR. SUTHERLAND.

&c.

Collection in aid of the Piano Fund and Funds of the Home.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1117]

JUST ARRIVED:

A Very Choice Selection of—
EVENING GOWNS AND CLOAKS,
AFTERNOON AND WALKING DRESSES,
COATS AND SKIRTS,
GOLFERS' OVERCOATS.

MILLINERY,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

Inspection invited.

M. GAINS,
Alexander Buildings,
1st Floor.

Phone 1864.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1116]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 29th October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VUEX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1085]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificate

No. 8561—100 shares numbered 124689/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.
No. 8503—50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251086/251110; 25th March, 1909.
No. 9746—50 shares numbered 690169/690190 dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1915.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS (\$24,000,000).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Subscribers that arrangements have been made by the Chinese Government to hand to the Undersigned each month the sum of Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) from the revenues assigned under the Loan Regulations to the Service of this Loan. Loan Service Accounts have been opened in the name of the Undersigned with THE BANK OF CHINA and THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, into which these monthly instalments of interest will be paid as received, and these instalments will be drawn on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons. The first interest instalment for the month of October, 1915, has been duly received and brought to account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 15th October, 1915. [1104]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Store to No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower Street).

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, ETC.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1043]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1107]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PASANTY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [347]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1098]

TO LET.

No. 6, LYREMOON VILLAS, Nos. 1 and 3, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
Ho kong, 15th September, 1915. [1016]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [976]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NE V HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road Kowloon.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOL," No. 120, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.
5 Rooms furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
No. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS.
6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 3, Barrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 10, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [45]

INTIMATION

OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Connoisseurs, who are partial to a rich Sherry as an after-dinner drink, will find in the above a wine absolutely to their taste. It is of the kind known to the trade as "EAST INDIA SHERRY," that is to say, a Sherry that became famous on account of the large quantities shipped to the East Indies in the days of the Old East India Company.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

DEATH.

KILL.—On October 18th, at Amoy, FERGUS GRAHAM KILL, partner of Boyd & Co. (Amoy and Formosa). [1112]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 29TH, 1915.

THE SOLIDARITY OF THE EMPIRE.

India has supplied to the whole world magnificent proof of the appreciation by subject races of the just and benevolent rule of the British Raj. The grand scale on which this appreciation has been demonstrated overshadows to a very great extent what has happened in all the smaller dominions of the Crown where British administrators govern large native populations; but the fact cannot be entirely overlooked that what has happened in India after more than a year of the most exhausting war in the world's history is common to every Colony over which the British flag flies, no matter what the colour or the creed of the native population. It is, we repeat, a striking and splendid tribute to British rule, and its deep significance cannot be ignored. Here in Hongkong, though the Chinese community is one whose aims and aspirations are more or less local, we have had many gratifying proofs since the war began of their loyalty to the Government and of their desire to be associated with the British cause in the great struggle for Freedom, Liberty and Justice. We see tangible expression given to this desire in the formation of a very useful Chinese company of the Special Police Reserve; in generous contributions to various patriotic funds, and notably in the gift of an aeroplane for service at the front. In the Straits Settlements the loyalty and sympathy of the Chinese have been equally marked. We find, for example, the Chinese representative on the Legislative Council of that Colony giving expression to sentiments like the following in the Council: "He hoped the Government would, if necessary, take measures to tax the surplus wealth of

the merchants in the Colony who had made their money out of all their years of success here. He was glad to say, so far as the Straits Chinese were concerned, that they had had a meeting and they were prepared to do their utmost. Should his Excellency ask the Council to pass measures, either for taxation or any other necessary support, either for local defence or as a contribution to the mother country, on behalf of the Straits Chinese people he was authorised to say that they were prepared, without murmuring, to support the Government with all their might and with all their resources." That meeting to which the Hon. Dr. LIM BOON KENG referred was, as a Straits contemporary at the time remarked, unique in the history of the Colony, even in these times when history is being made afresh, and when all the peoples of the world are awakening to a realisation of things that have left them untouched. It was a very largely-attended meeting called by the Straits Chinese British Association, and a resolution in the following terms was unanimously carried: "That in view of the serious necessities created by the war, we Chinese British subjects at this meeting resolve to respectfully offer our services to the King." Speeches were made at that meeting imbued with the most fervid loyalty. "These be times," said the mover of the resolution, "when we are tested, and we should by all means prove that we are worthy of the confidence of the King as his loyal and willing subjects." Another speaker indicated that Straits-born Chinese could usefully render service as Volunteers, or as a Civil Guard; by labour in any form, e.g., in munition factories; by giving financial aid, such as supporting relief funds, the aircraft and other similar funds, and by subscribing to the war loan, and finally by combining to foster the Empire's trade. "We do not want to be merely a bundle of lifeless sticks," declared one of the speakers; "we want the services of a living, progressive and dutiful community. Organisation will give us life. It will provide the brain to direct and to control the united energies of a loyal people and to concentrate them upon the spot where they will achieve the best results." Chinese British subjects in the Straits Settlements form a large and important section of the community and the test which the war has applied shows their loyalty and patriotism to be of sterling quality. And, be it added, this fine spirit of loyalty we see animating peoples of every race and creed living under the protection of the British flag. How completely have our enemies been disappointed and confounded. The expected to see the great conglomeration of colonies and possessions comprehended in the British Empire disintegrate immediately war broke out, and the whole fabric of our empire crumble to pieces. Instead, the war has furnished to our enemies, as well as to our friends throughout the world, the most signal proofs of the unity and solidarity of the Empire—evidences which afford the most convincing and satisfactory assurance that our vast Empire, embracing, as it does a great variety of races and creeds, is governed on sound and just principles which have won the confidence, the respect and the admiration of all who dwell under the protection of the British flag.

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THE WAR.

THE SERBIAN SITUATION.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

NEWS FROM BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH SUBMARINES SINK FOUR GERMAN STEAMERS.

DASHING WORK BY ITALIANS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH EXPLODE MINES.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT "SMASHED EVERYWHERE."

PARIS, October 28th.
2.30 a.m.

A communiqué states that the Frenchmen exploded a series of powerful mines near the Arras-Lille road, south-east of Neuville St. Vaast, wrecking German trenches and entanglements. French infantry thereupon dashed to the attack and occupied the craters, which we hold despite the most violent bombardment. There were several counter-attacks by the Germans, who lost heavily. French artillery likewise seriously damaged the enemy lines west of Soissons. The Germans renewed their attacks east of Rheims under cover of a cloud of gas. The French were prepared and smashed the German onslaught everywhere.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, October 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a bulletin says:—

Since the 24th inst. the situation on our front has been unchanged.

There has been mining activity on both sides, but the results have been unimportant.

The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of the La Bassée Canal. Our reply to it was most effective.

Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday. One fell in our lines, and the other behind the enemy's front trenches.

DEFEAT OF GERMAN ATTACKS ON "THE COURTINE."

PARIS, October 27th.

The only feature of to-day's communiqué is the defeat of the German attacks southward of Loos against "The Courtine."

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY MOWN DOWN.

ROME, October 28th.

A communiqué states that the Italians carried an enemy fort on the slopes of Coldilana, and found the trenches choked with corpses. The Austrians in the Montenero region attempted a night-attack with big forces. The Italians allowed them to approach to within a short distance and then poured in a hail of lead, mowing down the enemy. A fierce artillery duel continues on the Carso plateau. The Italians rushed some trenches.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUBMARINES SINK GERMAN STEAMERS.

PETROGRAD, October 28th.

An official announcement says that British submarines in the Baltic sank four more German steamers.

THE SERBIAN FRONT. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NOW CO-OPERATING.

LONDON, October 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that the British are now co-operating with the French on the Serbo-Greek frontier.

GERMAN REPORTS.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

A German communiqué says that Austro-German and Bulgarian patrols have established direct communication to the south of Orsova, across the critical north-east corner of Serbia, capturing twelve heavy guns on the Danube.

The Germans have progressed along the Morava Valley and are approaching the mountains.

BULGARIAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

A Sofia communiqué claims progress along the whole front, without mentioning any point. The communiqué adds that the Bulgarians found much flour in Negotin, also some winter clothing, four guns, and six cases of ammunition. It claims only thirty prisoners.

The communiqué states that the Albanian population has begun hostilities against the Serbians.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

The Bulgarians claim the capture of the key to the fortified girdle of Pirot.

A SERBIAN SUCCESS.

ATHENS, October 28th.

It is reported from Serbian sources that the Serbians, after re-capturing Kujrulu, are now advancing on Istib.

SERBIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Premier of Serbia has telegraphed as follows to a friend in England:—

"Serbia is making superhuman efforts to defend her existence, and for this the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians have condemned her to death. Despite the heroism of our soldiers, our resistance cannot be maintained indefinitely, and we appeal to the friends of Serbia in England to do everything to ensure British troops reaching us as soon as possible."

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Times says that Lord Lansdowne's statement has come as a shock to the masses of the nation.

The Daily News says that grave as the situation is, it is well to remember that the war will not be decided in the Balkans.

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS IN MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, October 28th.

The Bulgarian semi-official Press says that the presence of Franco-British troops in Macedonia is the subject of conversations between the Turco-Bulgarian Ministers. M. Zaimis says that the latter attitude apparently has not satisfied the Sofia Government.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN MOVE UPON RIGA.

PETROGRAD, October 27th.

The Rysky Invalid, the organ of the Russian General Staff, says that Riga is being attacked directly from ten miles to the south.

The Germans practically blew Illuxt to pieces in the course of a two months' effort to capture it. Their expenditure of ammunition was so great that the German field railway was unable, alone, to bring replenishment, and hundreds of peaceful citizens were forced to carry supplies for them.

THE FIGHTING IN THE PRIPET MARSHES.

The enemy is being harried in the Pripiet marshes where the Russians, owing to their familiarity of the ground, are frequently able to penetrate the enemy's rear and inflict serious losses and damage.

The Austrians here are deserting in such numbers that an Army Order has been issued under which the property of deserters will be divided among their comrades remaining, and deserters' children will be refused admission to the State Schools.

ADVENT OF WINTER.

The German occupation of Illuxt, ten miles north-west of Dvinsk, may be expected to presage fierce fighting.

Between Illuxt and Dvinsk there lies an extensive forest zone with defensive potentialities of which the Russians will not fail to take the fullest advantage.

The advent of an early winter cannot fail to influence operations. Snow has been falling for three days and the roads are frozen so hard that there is no foothold. The conditions are thus worse than in the rainy season.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, October 28th.

The Russians are still repulsing German attacks, especially near Riga. The Russians are taking full advantage of opportunities for outflanking the Germans, while sometimes they successfully assume the offensive.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MISERY IN POLAND.

ROME, October 27th.

The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Cracow sympathising with the misery in Poland, and is sending 25,000 crowns to alleviate the sufferings of the people. His Holiness suggests that a collection be made at all Catholic Churches throughout the world.

CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Daily Chronicle has reason to believe that Mr. Asquith is contemplating reducing the Cabinet to ten members. Eight of these are certain to be Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour, Earl Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Bonar Law.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

PROMOTIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Gazette announces the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General for distinguished service of the following Major-Generals: Sir J. S. Cowans, C.B., Sir Archibald J. Murray, K.C.B., Sir C. C. Monro, C.B., Sir William Robertson, K.C.V.O., and Sir W. R. Birdwood, C.B.

CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS.

EXHIBITED IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 27th.

Twenty-two German guns were exhibited on the Horse Guard's Parade. They were viewed by thousands.

Nineteen of the guns were captured at Loos on September 25th, and three at Le Chateau on August 26th, and they include three trench mortars, in the capture of which the 39th Garhwal Rifles participated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, October 27th.

General Joffre has issued in an order of the day, a message from His Majesty King George to the "Soldiers of France."

His Majesty expresses his profound admiration of the heroic exploits, dash, tenacity and magnificent military virtues of the French army, under the brilliant direction of General Joffre and his distinguished collaborators, and says: "My armies are very proud of fighting at your side; may these bonds endure. I do not doubt you will bring this gigantic struggle to a victorious end."

IN MEMORY OF MISS CAVELL.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GRACIOUS ACT.

LONDON, October 27th.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has paid generous tribute to Miss Cavell. The intended name for the new Nurses' Home at the London Hospital was "The Alexandra Home," but the Queen has intimated that she prefers that it shall be called "The Edith Cavell Home." This has been adopted.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION.

PARIS, October 27th.

The Petit Parisien suggests that a street be named after Miss Cavell.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

MORE DEATH SENTENCES.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

The Dutch newspaper Tyd states that thirty-four more death sentences have been passed for alleged treason and espionage at Liege. The intervention of the Pope, President Wilson and King Alfonso has been ignored by telegram.

BRITISH TENACITY.

LONDON, October 28th.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the war correspondent, in a lecture at Queen's Hall, said that no performance in the world's history was more remarkable than the manner in which the British got ashore at the Dardanelles and held on. Nothing but the superlative conduct of the troops prevented disaster in the early days.

MACHINATIONS IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, October 28th.

A Tehran message says that 300 Persian Cossacks and twenty officers, including two Russian, have arrived at Hamadan, to which place they had been sent by the Persian Government at the instance of the Russian Legation to help the Russian and British Consuls against their enemies, who have been considerably reinforced.

BELGIAN SUCCESSES IN AFRICA.

HAVER, October 28th.

Belgian official news from Africa announces that on September 9th, near the Ruzizi Delta, and on September 29th, near Euvingi, there were lively engagements between Belgians and Germans in which the Germans lost heavily and were forced to take flight. The Belgians captured a machine-gun, rifles, munitions and considerable material.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

MELBOURNE, October 28th.

The Hon. Thomas Hughes will combine the offices of Premier and Attorney-General, and the Hon. G. F. Pearce will be Minister of Defence.

AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.

President Wilson has despatched his long expected Note to Great Britain on the subject of the blockade.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

LONDON, October 28th.

Another spy was shot this morning.

A NEW M.P.

LONDON, October 28th.

Brigadier-General H. C. Lowther has been returned unopposed for the Appleby division of Westmoreland, in succession to Sir Lancelot Sanderson.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTROUS TYPHOON IN PHILIPPINES.

200 PERSONS KILLED: 800 INJURED.

LONDON, October 28th.

A Manila message says that a typhoon has swept over southern Luzon, as a result of which 200 persons were killed and 800 injured. Heavy damage was also done to the hemp and rice crops.

FORTHCOMING STATEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, October 27th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, said that Mr. Asquith is now completely restored to health and will make his statement on November 2nd.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE CHINESE CABINET.

PEKING, October 28th.

Lu Cheng Hsing, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is now acting concurrently as Secretary of State.

MARRIAGE OF PRESIDENT'S FIFTH SON.

PEKING, October 28th.

President Yuan Shih Kai's fifth son was married to-day to a daughter of Tuan Fang, formerly a Viceroy of Nanking.

BURDENS OF THE DUTCH.

QUEEN'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In her Speech from the Throne on the occasion of the opening of the Session of the Dutch Chambers Queen Wilhelmina expressed her deep gratitude to the Almighty that her country had been preserved from the horrors of a war of which the end could even yet not be seen. The speech continued:—

"The firm determination of the Government and the representatives of the people to maintain our integrity and strictly to observe the duties of neutrality every-where meets with appreciation. Our relations with all foreign Powers have continued to be of a friendly character. Our naval and military forces remain ready for the protection of our national interests."

"Although the economic life of the country is still heavily burdened by the prevailing conditions in Europe, agriculture and horticulture are generally in a favourable state. Extraordinary intervention on the part of the Government is still necessary in connection with the importation of provisions, to check rises in price, and to prevent foodstuffs and raw materials which we cannot spare from leaving the country."

"The Government is doing its utmost to promote the importation of raw and secondary materials, the restricted arrivals of which have often endangered the regular working of our factories. The economic situation in our Indian possessions causes no anxiety."

Among the legislative proposals mentioned in the Speech are revision of the Constitution, revision of existing taxation, and the introduction of fresh taxes, and revision of the workmen's insurance laws. Pending the introduction of a Navy Bill the material no longer fit for service will be gradually replaced, consideration being given in the first instance to the defence of the Indies.

WIRELESS ALONG THE GREAT WALL.

In days of old, when the Great Wall of China was a great rampart of defence and not the crumbling ruin that it is to-day, messages of danger must have been flashed along it by beacons flaming their warnings across hundreds of miles through the clear, dry air. To-day, according to our correspondent in Tsinkiang, the Chinese Government is preparing to install a chain of wireless telegraph stations all along the north-western frontier, the station in Shansi to be located at Ningwu. The city stands just inside the Great Wall, west of the famous Yamen Pass, one of the four passes in the wall at which the Government still keeps troops, the others being Shanhai-kuan Pass, at the eastern extremity, Kalgan Pass, north of Peking, and Kaiyu Pass at the extreme west leading to Barkul. Very little danger threatens China on this frontier to-day. The Mongols, it is true, are none too friendly and are liable to sweep down in marauding bands and against them the wireless stations will be useful. But the interesting and romantic thing about their coming is the conservatism which sees in the Great Wall a natural alignment for modern methods of telegraphy.—N.C. Daily News.

A HAT MADE IN GERMANY.

"Berlin women dress like kitchen maids," wrote some time ago a leading citizen of that centre of light and civilisation. This unhappy state of things came to pass in spite of the Berlin ladies' diligent imitation of Paris fashions. What will happen now that certain patriots are trying to anticipate their woman-kind from that thralldom and start German fashions instead? The hat reformers are at present tackling the hat. Will the result be a "flowerpot," a "cabbage's nest," or a "Kafir hat"? A clever writer and a knowing one on things German, Mrs. Alfred Sidwick, has declared that the pure German has no art in his or her soul.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

The "Report on the Working of the Chinese Post Office" for 1914, contains the following information:—

The postal results for the 3rd year of Chung-hua Min-kuo (1914) show substantial expansion in practically every branch of business. The total number of articles dealt with—letters, postcards, newspapers, books, and samples—exceeded 692 millions, or an increase of 62½ millions upon the total for 1913. This advance is the more pronounced inasmuch as the amount of printed matter handled—143 millions—fell off by no less than 22 millions. Registered articles totalled 571 millions, against 481 millions. The express letter business continues to grow, although restricted in one large centre—Shanghai—by the very efficiency of the ordinary delivery service. The number of letters expressed during the year was 5,236,553, an advance of 850,847 upon the preceding year's total. From letter-boxes, box offices, etc., 353 million articles were collected—21 millions more than in 1913. Letters in native club-mail show a somewhat noticeable rise of 11 millions, which is attributable to a decrease in smuggling rather than to any recrudescence of *min-chu* activities. The parcel traffic improved, notwithstanding the large falling off in silk parcels that followed the outbreak of the war in Europe; 7,303,578 parcels, weighing 23 million kilos, were dealt with, these figures exceeding the previous year's totals by 1,183,757 in number and nearly 21 million kilos in weight. The money order business also shows considerable expansion, the total value of money orders dealt with being 24 million dollars; orders issued amounted to \$11,986,569, and orders cashed to \$12,210,600—increases of \$1,825,501 and \$2,539,100 respectively. The number of postal establishments functioning at the end of 1913 was augmented during the year under review by 516 new Offices and Agencies, thereby raising the total number of establishments to 8,324; of this number, 21 are District Head Offices, 1,462 are First, Second, and Third Class Offices, and 6,841 are Agencies. In addition there are 2,528 local Box Offices and 1,323 rural Box Offices.

The various lines of communication were well maintained during the year, and the comparatively few interruptions that occurred owing to floods, etc., were for the most part local and temporary in character. The courier lines have been extended by 20,000 li (8,667 miles), bringing the total length of such lines up to 403,000 li (roughly, 136,000 miles); and a number of important courier services have been reorganised and accelerated. Among the more noteworthy events under the heading of routes and communications may be mentioned the extension of the postal service to Alai (Chenghsu) by a courier line 1,450 li long from Sulaihsien, in Sinkiang; the inauguration of regular steamer communication in the Upper Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking; the opening of an alternative line from Ningsiafu, in Kansu, to Peking via Taiyuanfu, providing a fast day-and-night service crossing the provinces of Shensi and Shansi inside the Great Wall; the suspension of the Shantung Railway service in various sections from Tsingtau to Tsinan from September to November, owing to the outbreak of hostilities in the Leased Territory of Kiaoow; the conclusion of a contract with a Russian steamer company for the transport of mails along the Sungari River between Harbin and Fuchinhsien (1,370 li); the re-opening of the courier line (1,115 li) from Batang to Chamdo, on the border of Tibet; and the completion of the Nampo-Pokwan section of the Nampo-Hangchow Railway.

The most important feature of the year was the entry of China into the Universal Postal Union. Her accession to the Universal Postal Convention dates from the 1st March, 1914, but it was not until the 1st September that the Regulations of the Rome Convention came into actual operation in China. From the 1st September also dates China's accession to the Parcel Post Convention. On the 1st September, Moukden, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, etc., began to operate as Exchange Offices, and Bureau Ambulants were established on the Peking-Moukden and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. The Universal Postal Congress, which was to have been held at Madrid on the 10th September, had necessarily to be postponed on account of the European situation. The following had been appointed to represent China: His Excellency Tai Chen-hsi, Chinese Minister to Spain, First Plenipotentiary Delegate, and Mr. T. Piry, Postmaster-General, Second Plenipotentiary Delegate; Mr. S. H. Fungco, Secretary to the Ministry of Communications; and Mr. von Dewall, Commissioner, Chief of Union Department, Directorate-General, as ordinary Delegates; and His Excellency Shih-shan, Functionary in the Ministry of Communications, as Secretary of the Delegation.

The Report also gives a great deal more detailed particulars of the year's postal operation, district by district. It also gives tables giving a summary of Chinese Post Office establishments open at the end of the year, with comparative summary for previous years; a list of mail matter arranged under districts; a list of mail matter received and despatched during the year; summary of mail matter dealt with during the year, with comparative totals for previous years; parcels received, despatched and in transit during the year; summary of parcels dealt with during the year, with comparative totals for previous years; money order transactions during the year, with comparative figures for previous years; number of articles collected from letter-boxes, book offices, and pillar boxes during the year, with comparative totals for previous years; express letters dealt with during the year; and insured letters dealt with. It is printed in English, and Chinese, and full of interesting details.



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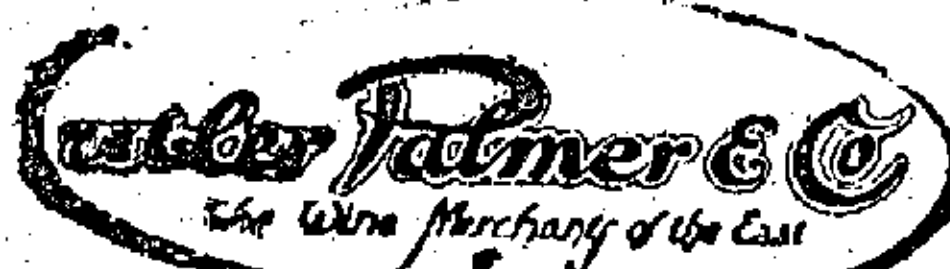
Being "built to stay thin" means only that your digestive tract is so disarranged that it doesn't properly prepare the fat producing elements of your food for assimilation by your blood. Or, it may mean that your blood itself lacks the red corpuscle—the carrying power—to properly absorb these flesh producing ingredients.

In either event the major portion of your needed, normal nourishment goes to waste. It isn't food that makes folks fat. It's what the blood absorbs from the food—the sugars, starches, albuminoids of what you eat. If your body absorbed all the fat making material you eat you would plump up to proper proportions very quickly.

You can quickly stop this waste by eating Sargol with your meals and by stopping it you can easily, rapidly and safely gain from ten to thirty pounds of solid, health weight. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

Don't Worry—Take Sargol.

(709-2)



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Superior to Emulsions or Cod
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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-
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Recommended at the Paris Aca-
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Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
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No Household

can be really happy if any of its members
are ill. Sound health in a family is a
luxury which is not to be taken for granted.
Success and felicity are practically impos-
sible. Much illness is positively unneces-
sary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect.
Much anxiety given on this account to near
and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is
of the utmost importance that a reliable
remedy should always be at hand to relieve
the earliest symptoms of indisposition.
Beecham's Pills are an excellent household
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Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect
upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and
bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in
time, they remove most of the ailments
connected with these important organs.
Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatu-
lence, headache, dyspepsia and other dis-
orders of the digestive system are speedily
dispelled by

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you
should mark on the tablet of your memory.
Beecham's Pills, in addition to their ac-
knowledged value in kidney, liver, and
stomach disorders, have a specially bene-
ficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar
to women, many of whom endure needless
pain and ill-health through ignorance of
this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes,
price 9d (36 pills) 1/1 (56 pills) & 2/6 (106 pills).



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THE ROAD TO PETROGRAD.

GERMAN PLANS.

THE SPECTRE OF WINTER.

NORTHERN ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS,
September 19th.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, *The Times* cor-
respondent with the Russian forces,
writes as follows:—

After spending the great part of the
past two weeks with this army group and
covering nearly 1,300 miles, the greater
part by motor-car, I feel moderately safe
in venturing the conclusion that a serious
German advance against Petrograd is
utterly out of the question this season.

The advent of General Ruzsky to this
zone with his calm systematic scheme of
defences and programme of rearguard
actions has brought about a situation
which has slowed up the German advance
on the Dvina line to a painstaking and
costly series of attacks on succeeding
lines of trenches, which interpose such
delays to their progress that the enemy
will be lucky if he is able to close his
northern campaign this autumn on the
Dvina line. Everything which followed
the fall of Warsaw must be regarded as
in the nature of an anti-climax, and the
enemy since this great *coup* have seen
first one army, then another, slip from
their grasp until now it only remains
for the Vilna Army to effect its escape
to evaporate the last German chance of
inflicting a disaster upon the Russians as
a result of the change on the vast front.

It is still uncertain how effective the
German attempt at Vilna may prove. As
I telegraphed from Dvinsk yesterday, the
Russians are holding these lines superbly,
but I believe the next German move will
be a concentration in sufficient strength
to enable them to take the Riga-Dvina-
Dvinsk line regardless of cost. If this
be accomplished, it is impossible to
imagine that the enemy will hazard a
further advance this autumn.

IDEAL DEFENSIVE COUNTRY.

The country from the Dvina to Pskoff,
which I have inspected minutely, from
Riga and Dvinsk to Pskoff presents an
ideal ground for General Ruzsky's system
of rearguard actions and, with the forces
at present here, I believe that even if
they are successful in their attempt the
Germans cannot reach Pskoff inside three
months. Even if that extremely strong
line can be carried, the difficulties of a
further advance in winter are practically
insurmountable.

Meanwhile there is every sign of an
early winter; the peasant prophets all
agree that the natural signs indicate that
it will be a long and severe one. It
seems incredible that, thus late in the
season the enemy should contemplate the
launching of a further advance in this
country, which is already bleak, dismal,
and swept by cold, raw winds, without
a single important town between Dvinsk
and Pskoff that can be damaged before
the eyes of the soldiers as a bait to
sustain their *moral*, which, in spite of
advances, is flagging perceptibly. The
first taste of rain and cold now being
experienced heralds a winter of horrible
suffering even if they proceed no further
than the Dvina.

It seems probable that the situation far-
ther south may reach a similar state,
as, once the Russian line is reunited, fur-
ther German progress merely represents
the trading of Russian acres for German
lives, and as the major objectives which
are in any way attainable in the middle
group cannot be reached before the
winter, many experts believe the Germans
advancing in this zone will gradually dis-
hearten and the gradual realization of
the possibility of campaign in the
south in the later season lends colour
to the opinion widely expressed in army
circles that the last big movement of the
Germans on this front this year will be a
swing in the direction of Kiev. As
I have not visited that district I can
express no opinion of the chances there.

GERMAN SOLDIERS DISCOURAGED.

The improvement of the munition
supply in the northern group *plus* the
general confidence in the commander and
the spectacle of the losses of the Germans
and their difficulties with the mud and
wet render the *moral* of our armies in
this zone satisfactory. The spectre of
winter ahead and the gradual realization
of the Germans that their summer cam-
paign has given them nothing but huge
losses and a bleak Russian landscape are
beginning to have their effect on the rank
and file of the enemy, and, regardless of
the official statements of Berlin, I believe
it to be an absolutely correct statement
that the German soldiers are more dis-
couraged by their Russian adventure than
by any other episode of the war. From
constant travel on the roads and behind
the lines, where the movement of the
wounded can always be observed, I
believe that the Russians are suffering
small losses compared with that of the
enemy. In the next army to the south,
an American surgeon, Mr. Hurd, who had
been working at the Grodno front, first
dressing station for 10 months, informs
me that the losses in his army have been
incredibly small since the retreat started,
and probably the same conditions prevail
elsewhere.

If the evacuation of Vilna is satisfac-
torily carried out, I believe it fair to
assume that the worst crisis of the war
will have been safely passed on this
front.

A wounded sergeant, now convalescing
in London, tells a first-hand story, as re-
alistic as it was modest, of how he won
the V. C. He carried a badly wounded
officer over a mile across country on his
back under fire and was hit three times.
The officer was so still and heavy that the
sergeant feared he was dead, but kept
trudging on with him over ploughed
fields and through hedges. Feeling that
his burden was slipping down, he gave
him a firm upward shift on his shoulder.
Whereupon a weak voice murmured:
"Don't jolt me, you fool!" The officer
was quite grateful afterwards. The real
thing is different from the penny novel-
ettes!

MR. BALFOUR ON AERIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in Parliament on
September 18th, said:—The right hon.
gentleman who has just sat down (Sir
H. Dalziel) made a pointed and per-
fectly legitimate appeal to me to say
something about the defence of London.
He asked me questions about the guns,
the provision of guns, the character of
the guns, and their sufficiency in point
of number, and their sufficiency in point
of quality, and he also asked me various
questions about the organization of the
defence of London, which, as he truly
observed, is not a thing which can be
brought to perfection merely by appoint-
ing officers. In order that the House
may really judge of the situation fairly
they must remember that nobody foresaw,
when the war broke out, the full develop-
ment of aerial war, whether on our own
part or on the part of our opponents.
This is a branch of war which has never
been tried before, and on which there has
been no experience until this war which
counts for anything, and therefore it is
inevitable when you have to deal with a
situation of that sort that before your
eyes the situation changes, and the orga-
nization which seems responsible before
the war might naturally have thought
adequate is proved by experience to be
quite inadequate.

THE LONDON PROBLEM.

Take this case of the defence of
London. In the first place, we may be
asked why the Admiralty has got to
defend London at all? It is a question
on which I have no personal knowledge.
I found, I frankly admit to my surprise,
that when I took over the Admiralty I
was also responsible at the same time for
something which seemed to have either no
connection at all, or only the remotest
connection with naval work. It is a
paradox unquestionably. If we had set
to work last year, say, three or four years
before the war, to a full knowledge of
the development of aerial warfare; if
the Government of that day had set to
work with that knowledge to organize the
defence of London, I have no doubt it
would have been organized on lines
different from those which now prevail,
but you really ought not to criticize the
Minister then in charge, because it is not
done. That is not a fair way to look
at human effort. The Naval Aerial
Service has, I think, quadrupled since
the war commenced—I rather think I am
under the mark in saying that. An
organization which might have been ade-
quate and was adequate when the war
broke out and responsibilities seemed re-
latively slight in regard to the defence
of the internal parts of the country,
gradually became more and more inade-
quate, and has been supplemented
and is still in course of being supple-
mented, day by day. I hope the orga-
nization intended to meet this danger is
improving and is growing far more
rapidly than the danger itself. That is
my hope and my expectation.

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE GUNS.

The right hon. gentleman dwelt and is
quite right in dwelling upon the question
of guns. Guns have been the great dif-
ficulty. You cannot get guns simply by
saying that you are prepared to order them,
and are prepared to pay for them, and
that you know the type of gun you want,
and that all that you desire is that they
should be made as quickly as possible.
I believe the whole question of designing
guns to meet aerial attack did attract the
attention of those responsible some con-
siderable time before the war. The type
of mounting was new, and it required
a great deal of experimental work to be
carried out upon it. When war broke
out, although much had been done in the
way of preparation, the actual number
of guns was not very great, and they
have not come in very fast, compared
with all the work which they are called
upon to do. Let it be remembered that,
under modern conditions, the Navy has
not merely in regard to aerial craft, to
defend the inland parts of the country,
which, as I said before, are rather an-
omalous functions to be controlled by my
particular department, but it has to
defend its ships, obviously, against aerial
attack which is now one of the recog-
nized forms of maritime warfare. That
means that for all your ships you re-
quire anti-aircraft guns. It means that
the strain thrown upon the supply of
anti-aircraft guns is very great, and un-
questionably at the present time the
supply has not reached the crest of the
demand. It is improving, as the supply
of all other munitions is improving. I
do not pretend for one moment that it
is in a position to which I should desire
to see it.

The right hon. gentleman asked why
Sir Percy Scott, whose appointment he
is good enough to approve, was not ap-
pointed before. The answer to that is
really the answer to all this particular
class of attack. There are things which
were foreseen before the war, there are
things which were not foreseen, and
which I do not think could have been
foreseen before the war. One of them
was the peculiar development of this
method of warfare. The appointment of
Sir Percy Scott is not the only great
change of organization which it has been
found necessary to effect in consequence
of the development of aircraft warfare.
I now find it absolutely necessary to
bring the whole air service more into
harmony with the general practice of the
Admiralty, to greatly increase the staff
at the head of affairs, and to make
arrangements to deal with the enormous
amount of work which is now thrown
upon those responsible for the air ser-
vice. The naval air service is now an
immense service. The number of flyers
is very great and the number of ma-
chines is very great. There are responsi-
bilities as regards the design of machines.
There are responsibilities for arranging
the whole system of coast defence, and
the organization which was not inade-
quate when the war broke out I
found completely inadequate soon
after I assumed responsibility as First
Lord of the Admiralty. I hope, as
regards the organization, that it is now
either complete or in a fair way towards
completion. The changes have been very

great, and they have all been in the
direction of fitting the office to deal with
new and great responsibilities, and I
hope as time goes on their adequacy will
more and more make itself felt.

If the right hon. gentleman asks me
whether I think that at this moment
everything has been done that can be done,
or will be done for the defence of London,
I do think so. I think the thing is
still in progress, and still in process of
development. If he asks me whether I
think it possible within a reasonable time
to provide an adequate defence of
London, I should give him a much more
reassuring answer. Let me frankly say
I should give him a more reassuring
answer, in no small degree because I have
a great belief in the organising capacity
and the energy and resource, the open-
ness to new ideas, which has always
characterised the distinguished Admiral
who now has the defence of London
immediately under his control. (Cheers.)

PROBLEMS OF PARIS AND LONDON.

The right hon. gentleman mentioned
Paris. Pains have been taken to make
ourselves acquainted with the methods of
the defence of Paris, and much, no doubt,
has been learned, and will be learned, from
studying their example. But let me not
the House be carried away with the idea that
this problem of London is identical with
the problem of Paris. (Hear, hear.) I
am sure the right hon. gentleman does not
fall into the error. Nor, if I may say so,
is the problem of one who has got to
try and defend London at all similar
to that of the Minister who has to try
and defend Paris. Paris starts with being
under a single military Government, and
it starts with being a great military
fortress, and therefore being a military
fortress it is supplied with a great mass
of guns and with great defensive arrange-
ments. London is not a fortified town.
London is, as everybody knows—and
nobody knows it better than the
Germans—a city which should
not under the laws of civilised warfare,
be the subject of this kind of attack. But
we take our enemies as we find them.
(Hear, hear, and cheers.)

We perfectly recognise that a nation
which is prepared for any degree of
brutality as yet is not likely to show undue
humanity when it comes to deal with
land. (Hear, hear.) Therefore we do
not for a moment suppose that London,
or any other undefended place in
this country, is to derive more considera-
tion from the laws of humanity or the
laws of nations. But I hope and believe,
although I cannot promise immunity
from attack to any part of the United
Kingdom—in war immunity from attack
can be rarely promised by any respon-
sible Minister or General—but I think
I can promise the House that everything
is being done to develop and to organise
such defences as are possible against
aerial attack. I think I can tell the
House, without being unduly optimistic,
that, lamentable as have been the result
of these German attacks on undefended
places, the actual number of persons
killed and injured and the actual amount
of property destroyed, has been relatively
insignificant although the hardship
inflicted on particular individuals has
been tragic beyond expression. If you
turn your eyes away from the cases of
individual hardship, cruelty, and suffer-
ing, and consider simply how much injury
to this country, either as a great economic
unit or as a great fighting force, has been
done by these aerial attacks, I can truly
say that, so far, that damage has been
insignificant and, although immunity can-
not be promised for the future, I have
every hope that Sir Percy Scott and all
the other naval authorities who are devot-
ing their minds to this problem will be
able to diminish the dangers in the
future, to increase the security, and to
enable his Majesty's lieges to sleep com-
fortably in their beds. (Hear, hear.)

THE COUNTRY NOT ARMED.

But do not let us ask too much, either
of Sir Percy Scott, or the aircraft section
of the Admiralty, or of the guns, even
when they come in sufficient numbers. I
do not promise this House—I do not pro-
mise the country—that there will not be a
continuation of these raids, and that
on the occasions when they succeed there
will not be suffering and injury inflicted
upon a certain number of innocent
individuals. But if anybody suggests that
the nerves of the country are going to
be shaken, if anybody suggests that we
are looking with national alarm upon
this prospect, if anybody suggests that
these methods of terrorism are going to
have the smallest influence one way or
another—except it be to make the mass
of righteous indignation burn hotter
within us—(cheers) then I say they are
mistaken. These are not the sentiments
with which our countrymen are going to
regard these enemies' attacks, whether
legitimate or illegitimate. I look for-
ward to the future with perfect serenity
so far as real injury to the country is
concerned, and so far as sufferings to
individuals are concerned I have every
hope that the efforts of the Admiralty
may lead to a great and salutary dimi-
nution of any danger which may now be
anticipated. (Cheers.)

ENGLISHMAN'S DARING ESCAPE FROM BERLIN.

Donington Hall and Dorchester are not
the only prisoners of war camps from
which interned men escape. An English-
man has contrived to gain his liberty
from Dohertitz, the most important camp
in Germany, on the outskirts of Berlin.
The details, which are published in the
Berliner Tageblatt, indicate that the
prisoner, who is described as "about
thirty years of age," disappeared from
Dohertitz on Friday, September 3rd. At
the end of a fortnight he contrived to
make his way undetected to Murov, on
the Mecklenburg coast of the Baltic,
about 150 miles north-east of Berlin,
where he secured a rowing-boat in which
he started across the Baltic to Gjedser,
in Denmark. When about halfway over
he was sighted by the Danish ferry-
steamer *Princess Alexandrina*. The
captain steered toward him and took both
boat and passenger to Denmark. The
Englishman explained that he was bound
for England, via Gjedser and Copen-
hagen. The rowing-boat has been return-
ed to Warnemunde empty.

WAR NEWS.

GIRL SNIPER.

THIRTY BRITISH SOLDIERS SHOT.

A private of the 5th Suffolks, in a letter from the Dardanelles, says: "The enemy employs women snipers as well as men, and they deck themselves to look like bushes. I heard the other day of a girl of nineteen being discovered in our line sniping. She had round her neck over thirty identification discs of our men whom she had shot; also over £50 in English money which she had taken from the dead bodies of men who happened to fall by her hand."

THE ASCENDENCY OF BRITISH INFANTRY.

A cable to the Allahabad Pioneer, dated London, 2nd October, says: "Field Marshal French's reports on the conduct of the British in recent battles indicates that the ascendancy gained by our infantry in close combats last year has been more than maintained. Some of the charges have been most remarkable and any will be historic, small groups of our men attacking and defeating whole companies of entrenched Germans. There never was witnessed such bayonet work. Long months of practice at stuffed sacks were turned to good account by the men of the new armies. Every day adds to the number of the prisoners and guns taken. The total of the latter is probably no fewer than 150."

AUSTRIAN SLAVS' AVOVAL.

"GERMANY'S VASSAL CANNOT CLAIM OUR LOYALTY."

The Austrian Slavs, in the United States, denounce the action of Dr. Dumba. The Slovene League has passed a resolution condemning Dr. Dumba's conduct and presenting any attempt upon his part to interfere in the affairs of their new country.

Austro-Hungarian subjects resident in Chicago at a meeting condemned Dr. Dumba's activities, and declared their loyalty to the United States. The Slavonic Club at Boston has adopted the following resolution: "Austria, as a vassal of Germany, cannot claim our loyalty." It added that as long as the pay and the working conditions were satisfactory, the Czechs and the Slovenes would listen to no appeal to cease work on war orders on the ground of their loyalty to the Hapsburgs.

GERMAN WOLF AND DUTCH LAMB.

The *Kreuzzeitung*, like the wolf in the fable, is again cajoling Holland to lie down beside gentle Germany, whose only wish is for Holland's good.

For the sake of the sincere admiration we cherish for the Dutch people, and for their splendid and heroic past, we could wish that some personality of outstanding influence and importance might be found to impress on the minds of our German neighbours the idea that with a German Empire maimed and paralysed, Holland, heretofore of all support, would be utterly at the mercy of Great Britain.

The German Empire's position as regards Holland is quite distinct from that of Great Britain. The German Empire does not dream of regarding the Dutch frontiers as "German frontiers" against England. On the contrary, on the termination of a victorious war Germany would attach to the continued existence of an independent, strong Holland even more importance than she has done hitherto.

But Holland knows that "sincere admiration" it comes from Berlin, where treaties are scrapped.

GERMAN GUNS IN PIANO CASES.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* from Valparaiso, said the following story, which gives one more proof of German preparations for the present war, has reached him from a most authoritative source:—

In March, 1914, the Chilean Government received a telegram from their Consul at Hamburg to the effect that he had been the victim of a swindle. He stated that he had visited the documents of large consignments of pianos by various steamers bound for Chilean ports, but that he had subsequently discovered that the cases supposed to contain pianos in reality contained guns.

This exposure on the part of the Consul reached the Chilean Government in sufficient time for them to examine the steamers concerned on their arrival at Punta Arenas, the first Chilean port of call, with the result that it was discovered that it was true that a large number of cases supposed to have contained pianos had been shipped at Hamburg and that there were still a few cases on board which actually contained pianos, but the bulk of the cases had completely disappeared.

Investigations were instituted but never brought to light what had happened to them, and it is still a matter for conjecture whether they were transhipped to prospective commerce raiders or landed to some out-of-the-way bay or inlet.

PROGRESSIVE.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the cottage some time after, he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.

"He is well, thank you," said his wife.

"How does he get on with his reading?"

"A little, sir."

"Ah! I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago!"

WOUNDED.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.

A couple of months ago I got laid out, "somewhere in France." Exactly what happened I hardly know, for the beauty of concussion is that it creates a blank unalloyed by any startling memories.

I remember starting out on a fine spring morning at 7 o'clock, perched on a motor lorry, and bound for a certain rendezvous. Something must have made the thing skid and collide and round on me. I haven't inquired; but probably it was a bursting shell acting in collusion with the driver.

When I came to I was in a hospital, with lumps all over my head and "a thick ear." I fancy that my stiff cap must have saved me a worse shock. It has lost its perfect round, and now bends rakishly in two directions. But enough of my own troubles, and a word about the hospital.

The R.A.M.C. is a wonderful institution. You get obliterated in the mud and cold, and wake up in its comfort, warmth, and cleanliness. Instinctively you trust its officers and men, and then you grow aware of those scarlet and grey figures—the sisters. I shall for ever find it difficult not to salute one when I see her. So quiet and so efficient, they come and go, you drop out of a world of men, of men in thousands; I think this war will make many of us regard the gentle sex with a new reverence.

ALL ENDURING SYMPATHY. Out of the broken nights and days, inert and grey, one remembers little but their all-enduring sympathy. One acquires something of the attitude of a sick child with its nurse. They treat us like little children, and such, for the nonce, we are. I remember one whose English voice was like balm in the small hours of the night: a second whose Scottish accent was like kindness, a third, equally gentle and never failing, who made me feel that after all, it was not such a long, long way to Tipperary. Truly this war has made all our nations as one.

There came a day when the Major in charge told me I was to be shipped to England. Then those good fellows the orderlies got to work on me, gave the crook of their arm as a support, washed and shaved and dressed me, showed me how to roll on to a stretcher, and bore me off to the waiting ambulance. I was safely bestowed upon my shelf, together with another man with a wounded heel. Oddly enough, I recognised the driver, a Cambridge Undergraduate six months ago. Our last conversation had been on books and the mystic and dynamic qualities of all good writing.

The red brick of the hospital vanished. I carried away from it a picture of the scarlet and grey sisters framed in the arched doorway, kind and thoughtful to the last; and with them the orderlies in khaki, indifferent here and sheltered, or ready to go out at night bearing their stretchers, the seekers of the wounded and the slain. Good-bye Number X General Hospital. It belonged truly to me and I to it. We were all of the Army, brothers and sisters all, unharmed and unharmed.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP. Of the hospital ship I remember little except that I was put in bed and there lay prone till the next evening. The port-hole was high above me, so I could not look out, but I had an excellent view of the frozen feet of a brother officer. Still something like a parrot I was put on shore, and now I was back again in England. It seemed very quiet and uninteresting after France. Civilians abounded. One dear lady entered the Red Cross train wherein we had been bestowed and offered us cigarettes. The steamship company, however, had already provided me with a whole smoker's outfit. Wonderfully good you people at home have been and are to us of the Army!

My next resting place was a civilian affair. A Red Cross hospital is its official description, and here I found everything that money could buy. But gone were the cheery Major and Matron who governed us in France, and gone the surgeons in khaki; but I came out better than I went in, and next I fell among real Christians. These were an old gentleman and his wife who had volunteered to take a convalescent officer. They had lost a son in the war and they were adorable, exactly like a couple out of Dickens. As I mended—and I mended rapidly with them—the very best things came up from the larder and cellar. I was spoilt, and made much of.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

New York, September 15th. Another big burst of buying in the last half-hour swept cotton bears off their feet and sent prices up to new high levels. There is a tendency to ascribe the advance to exaggerated crop damage reports, but this appears to be an effort by the bears to throw cold water on the upward movement.

The strength of the market apparently is based on nothing more or less than scarcity of contracts. Bears have sold all they came to sell and bulls also have sold as much as they care to sell. Consequently, when fresh buying enters the market the scarcity of contracts becomes acute. Hedge selling has not yet become a factor in the market, and until prices reach a level at which big trade interests or the leading longs decide to sell there is not much likelihood of a decline.

For the time being very little attention is being paid to the crop aside from the predictions that it will be much less than requirements. This would be interesting if it were true, but until the season is considerably older the result must be left to conjecture.

The report of the Census Bureau on Supply and Distribution was moderately bullish in its showing. It placed consumption by the American mills during August at 465,000 bales compared with 468,000 in July and 383,000 in August last year. Stocks of cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments at the end of August amounted to 1,166,000 bales, against 675,000 last year. The amount of linters consumed during August was 55,000 bales, against 25,000 a year ago.

THE PRUSSIAN ON THE HEARTH.

[By G. SHERIDAN JONES IN THE "EVENING STANDARD."]

Quite the most interesting of the many paradoxes which the war has forced on our attention is that, while abroad we are resisting the Prussian and all his works, even to the death, here at home we are learning to swallow some of the very nastiest fruits of his philosophy. That philosophy, we know, has its root in the passion for "efficiency." The individual must be made completely subservient to the State, and kept perpetually under the microscope of "expert" inspection. The results we know also. He becomes dehumanised, more like a machine than a man, with his sense of right and wrong hopelessly blunted.

In Germany this mania for regimentation and inspection found its first victims among the poor. So here in Merry England. Quite recently the papers printed a passionate protest "against the persecution that I, as a soldier's widow, have to bear," persecution from numberless inspectors, each with a sheaf of forms and endless inquiries. Let no one think that these visitations are peculiar to war time. The last few years have seen any number of Acts of Parliament passed for the "expert" inspection of the poor, in what were once their own homes. "Has the baby been bathed, and if not, why not? What food, and how prepared, has she and the other children consumed? Where did they sleep, and how many cubic feet of fresh air, and at what temperature, did the room contain?" Thus the new inquisition. The ideal of its officers is that the homes of the poor should be inspected "once a day," though, as one sorrowfully admitted to me, "it is a little awkward when you call to be told that you are the fifth inspector that afternoon."

THE NEW INQUISITION.

And the worst of it is that the sort of people set over the poor to supervise the details of their lives do not in the least command their respect. Nor is this surprising. They are for the most part faddists of the worst type, lined descendants of Mrs. Pardiggle, who have joined the Fabian Society, and been jobbed into various "inspectorships" under local bodies.

Now your Fabian, viewed dispassionately, is the last person in the world that one would entrust with dominion over the man in the street. His lack of perspective, his pedantic seriousness, his peculiarities of dress, of habit, of food even, his complete detachment from the healthy, normal woman—all these combine to make the proposition of Fabian overlordship grotesque and ridiculous. Fancy putting the average healthy, hearty navy under these apocryphal enthusiasts, those long-haired men and short-haired women, fancy handing over to these neuropaths, with their passion for the erotic and the pathetic, the frank, clean-minded boys and girls of the ordinary, middle-class suburban household, that household which the average Fabian is never tired of inveighing against. One is staggered at the very suggestion, and amazed that it should ever have been formulated—until one recalls that this absurdity also is German, and has its root in the land which is devoid of humour.

But all this "ease-papery" of the poor, this micro-copic inspection of their homes and habits—odious though it be—is mere "leather and prunella" compared to the proposals of the straighter set of Prussian socialists. The case avowedly is not merely the inspection but the abolition of the home! The British Socialist Party, those perverted disciples of the pure Marxian doctrine, demand, the "State maintenance" of children, who are to be taken away from their parents and brought up at "institutions" in the country. Perhaps it may be objected that this body of hot gospellers, whose numbers are in inverse ratio to their enthusiasm, influence nobody much worth counting. But that cannot, alas! be alleged of Mr. Sydney Webb, the astute wire-puller who, with Mr. Bernard Shaw, invented the Fabian Society.

THE WEBB OF MISCHIEF.

Mr. Webb and his friends have a plan of their own for the uprooting of that wicked institution, the family (which G.B.S. used to denounce as inimical to "progress"), and it is more than likely the plan will be heard of when the war is over, and "Tommy" comes marching home, "to what? For it is then almost inevitable that we shall have to face a serious unemployed problem. This will give Mr. Webb and his friends their chance. The unemployed workman, under their delightful dispensation, is to be taken away from his home and family and placed in a "Labour Colony," there to be made "efficient" by a régime which allows him no wages but one and three-pence a week for beer and tobacco. Even the provision of the high-browed Fabian tract with their explanations of that lofty life, which is to abolish the wages system—and the family—altogether, will hardly repay the child to his lot. His wife will reap the advantage of even more vigilant inspection, and in some cases his children will be taken away from both parents and transferred to industrial schools. In any case, that particularly workman's "home" will be converted into something that is a travesty of the real thing, and so the progress of the race towards Socialism, which knows not home or family, will have received a fresh impulse.

That we are in danger of adopting these proposals I do not pretend, but they serve to show how far we have travelled towards the German scheme of things, where human rights and human feelings do not count, where the individual is nothing, and the State and efficiency alone matter, and where a bitter irony there has been produced that new race of Huns, which to-day threatens the whole fabric of civilisation. Emphatically, it is time we called a halt.

GERMAN PLOTS IN SPAIN.

LIBERAL WRITER'S EXPOSURES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

Such sensational revelations of German plots for Spain are being made by Sr. Lozano in a series of articles headed, "A Liberal Cannot be Germanophil," now appearing in *El Pais*, that it was expected that the newspaper would be confiscated, in view of the attitude hitherto taken by the Government towards attacks on any beligerent nation likely to react on official neutrality. But Sr. Lozano has now published six of his series without let or hindrance.

The popular Republican writer states that Liberals of every shade of opinion, "from Republicans and Socialists to Liberal-Conservatives and Democratic Monarchists, and even the Dynasty itself," are united together in their heartfelt sympathy with the Allies, and, above all, with France and England. And twice over in successive articles he says that King Alfonso so fully appreciates the part played by France with her revolutionary ideals and by England with her money and power, that he has decided to accept the Bourbon throne, and to place himself at its head.

But, says Sr. Lozano, and he brings an overwhelming array of historical facts and figures in support of his assertion, the Spanish Reactionaries have never ceased to intrigue with Austria and Germany to restore the Absolutist branch of the Bourbons, known to Europe at large as that of Don Carlos, the old Pretender, and now that it is the Kaiser who stands for Absolutism all the world over, the Reactionary Spanish Clericals, notwithstanding that the Kaiser is "the Pope of Lutheranism" and has swept Catholic Belgium with a set of fire, have placed themselves *en pose* on the side of Germany, because Wilhelm II., in his hatred of Spanish liberty—the gift to Spain of France and England—is ready to move heaven and earth "to aid the Reactionaries to bring about civil war in Spain for the third time in their efforts to make the Pretender Don Jaime King of Spain."

These articles are creating an extraordinary sensation in the country. Groups of working men may be seen tearing copies of *El Pais* from the vendors' hands in their eagerness to read fresh chapters of Lozano's bitter indictment of the hated Jesuit-Germanophil policy, while men of leisure who a fortnight ago proclaimed themselves "strictly neutral," are now procuring *El Pais* and hotly condemning the German intrigues exposed with such a mastery of evidence and diction by the Republican journalist.

It is only fair to say that Don Jaime himself repudiates the campaign of his so-called supporters, his sympathies having all along been a large and growing party among the Spanish clergy who are loyal to the Regime. But there is a unfortunately no room for doubt that the Reactionaries, led and financed by Germany, were organized for action long before the war began, although Germany grossly overestimated the strength of the Absolutist minority in Spain. But even had the Government of Sr. Dato not proved perfectly competent to deal with the critical situation thus established, Germany would soon have discovered that a monarch whose broad Liberal spirit has won the suffrages even of the political parties most opposed to the monarchical idea, and has made him the idol of the nation at large, cannot be overthrown by the intrigues of an unpopular class supported by a foreign rule, whose object is to repeal the Constitution, of which Spain is so proud in favour of a detested Absolutism worthy only of the Dark Ages.

THE LOST "LUSITANIA."

SALVAGE POSSIBILITIES.

The Washington *Times* says:—Engineers in England are seriously discussing the possibility that the *Lusitania* may be raised from the ocean bed. She lies at a depth of 300 to 400 feet, on a bottom that is supposed to be hard enough to have prevented her becoming puffed in mud and grown into the sea's floor. This is in many cases a great difficulty about raising a ship.

The *Lusitania* and her cargo are estimated to weigh about 10,000 tons, which is a greater weight than has ever been dragged up from the sea's bottom. Moreover, the depth at which she lies is perhaps 100 feet greater than any at which divers have ever successfully operated. But it is suggested that greater power and bigger appliances might cope with the greater weight; while there have been recent improvements in diving paraphernalia which might make the work possible, despite the great depth. Especially is it claimed that a spherical diving dress is claimed to have been perfected, in which men could go to much greater depths and still work, using artificial light to guide them.

Most plausible of the plans proposed is that which looks to attaching cables to the ship and lifting her a few feet and then towing her inshore to shallower water until she would again rest on the bottom; then lifting her again and taking another towing step upward; and so on until she should be brought to such a depth of water that ordinary diving apparatus would serve the salvagers. The problem is considered to be, at least, one of whether the cost would be greater than the value of the salvage.

At Gatehead Peter Blaylock was fined 40s. for having treated a friend, George Hewitt, to a glass of beer at a local hotel, contrary to the new control order. Hewitt was fined 40s. for having drunk the beer. Humphrey Tieling, licensee holder, and Blackhouse McVittie, manager, were each fined 25s. the former for having allowed the supply, and the latter for having supplied the beer.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,600, T. Hori, 22nd October—Shanghai 22nd October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
BANKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,351, R. Matsui, 27th October—Keelung 24th October, Coal and General—Dudwell & Co.
BERTHARD, British str., 2,282, Jenkins, 22nd October—Vladivostok 15th October, Ballast—Order.
BOMMY MARU, Japanese str., 2,105, Terada, 25th October—Moji 20th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
DAIKOKU MARU, Japanese str., 2,895, T. Hori, 23rd October—Moji 18th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
DEVANWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 17th October—Manila 14th October, Ballast—Order.
DERWENT, British str., 1,350, Jenkins, 22nd October—Saigon 18th October, Rice and General—Order.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th October—Kobe 17th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FRITHOF, Norwegian str., 801, J. Christensen, 24th October—Bangkok 16th October, Rice—Order.
HAKODATE, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 27th October—Fuefow 24th October, General—Douglas Lapsrak & Co.
HONGWANG, British str., 2,000, G. King, 13th October—Singapore 7th October, General—Chinese.
HINSANG, British str., 1,560, Kennedy, 20th October—Sandakan 15th October, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HOPKINS, British str., 1,339, C. A. Roberts, 25th October—Souabaya 14th October, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KEKUN, British str., 4,529, Callister, 28th October—Shanghai 23rd October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KOKORO MARU, Japanese str., 1,810, T. Ejio, 27th October—Wakamatsu 20th October, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
LAERTES, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkin, 21st October—Saigon 17th October, Rice and General—Order.
MENTON, British str., 4,798, Warrall, 26th October—Singapore 21st October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
MUTTRA, British str., 2,055, J. Kilpatrick, 27th October—Moji 20th October, General—David Sassoon & Co.
PERSIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 5th October—San Francisco 15th September, General—P. M. Co.
SARABADI, Dutch str., 1,235, Liberg, 26th October—Swatow 25th October, General—Order.
STANDARD, Norwegian str., 895, Johanne, 23rd October—Samai Bay 20th October—Thoresen & Co.
SUVERIRO MARU, Japanese str., 912, R. Aoi, 20th October—Keelung 18th October, Coal—Order.
TAISUNG, Chinese str., 1,216, Waterland, 27th October—Shanghai 23rd October, General—Chinese.
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,827, Y. Frigita, 26th October—Moji 20th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WUHU, British str., 1,250, E. P. Partridge, 9th October—Wuhu 4th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver on Sunday, October 17th, p.m. and is due to arrive at Hongkong about Friday, November 12th.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian ports, Zambonga and Manila on 13th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th OCTOBER A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	7a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Nemuro	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Yokohama	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Kobe	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Osaka	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Manila	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Amoy	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Swatow	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—
Shanghai	6a	30.20	W	57	85	SW	2	—

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANBU, British str., 1,364, G. V. Eedy, 27th October—Shanghai 24th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHENAN, British str., from Canton.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 712, I. Saito, 25th October—Swatow 27th October, Rice and General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
TAMON MARU, Jap. str., from Canton.
INAHU MARU, Japanese str., 2,886, T. Wakagawa, 27th October—Moi 22nd October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,029, F. Fumoto, 28th October—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
October 28th.
INAHU MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
MENTOR, British str., for Singapore.
TAMON MARU, Jap. str., for Newchwang.

DEPARTURES.

October 29th.
ANBU, British str., for Canton.
DUMAY MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihow.
MANABU, British str., for Singapore.
SARABADI, Dutch str., for Canton.
SASUKI MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
TAISHUN, British str., for Canton.
TJIMANOR, Dutch str., for Milne.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The Japanese str. *Daiyu Maru* reports Strong north-easterly breeze and fine cloudy weather.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA." Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 5th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Mauritius," from Colombo, passengers' accommodations in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the M.V. Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," due in London about the 18th Dec., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship "INVERIC." Captain A. Wallace, 4,769 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship "GLENGYLE." Captain R. Webster, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th Nov., 1915.

For Freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong 4th October, 1915. [1051]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship "MEXICO CITY." About end of November.

For Freight and particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "INVERCLYDE." About 1st December.

For Freight and further particulars, please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOI.

THE Steamship "MUTTRA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the basins, and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [129]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to Kowloon Wharf.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th Nov.
CITY OF BOMBAY	CORDELLER	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th Nov.
MASSILLON VIA PORTS	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 5 p.m.
BRISBANE, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE & C.	GLYNOWIE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Nov., at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	About 30th inst.
GENOA & LONDON	ATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hor	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Nov.
VICTORIA & C. & SEATTLE VIA KAILUING & C.	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	YIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Nov., at 7 a.m.
BO-TON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 15th Nov., at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & C.	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & C.	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & C.	CHIVO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 10.30 a.m.
MEXICAN FREIGHTER (CITY OF BOMBAY)	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 9th Nov., at Noon.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & C.	SHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	GOVAT	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 3rd Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SARABADI	Brit. str.	—	Tominaga	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HYACINTH MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrell	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.
CHANGORA	CHANGORA	Jap. str.	—	—	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Nov.
YANGU MARU	YANGU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Nov., at 10 a.m.
CHONGSHING	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Nov., at D'light.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	ANBU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	RANGDON MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	POLYMERIN	Brit. str.	—	—	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	LONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Nov., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 6th Nov.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	SARABADI	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th Nov.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Seddon	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	About 14th Nov.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	NANTU	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobyashi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 10th Nov., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	GO-RO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJOHINE	Brit. str.	2 b.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 2nd Nov., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 5th Nov., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	W. M. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Nov., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	S. Tokunaga	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Nov., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th Nov., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	T. Wakasawa	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	Holman	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	Sakamoto	SHIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Nov., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	Gilroy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Nov.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 25th Jan.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	Imaiami	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & WEIHAIWEI	HAJTAH	Brit. str.	2 b.	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Nov., at D'light.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO	STRAMPS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 30th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Monday, 1st Nov., 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 5th Nov., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHONGSHING"	Saturday, 6th Nov., D'light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KITSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOORSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moito Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moito and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daluy, Weihaiwei.

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Telephone No. 2.5.
For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 216. AGENTS
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.
GENOA & LONDON ... "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... On 5th November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [24]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong 3rd November.
Connecting with "GUJARAT" from Colombo 18th November.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:
S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
Fitted With Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO BEISS & Co., CANTON. GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. 1061

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